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Moscow: not communism's only capital

By Eric Bourne
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Vienna
The Soviets have brought themselves into sharper direct confrontation with major Communist parties than at any time since the two great postwar breaks in the international communist movement and the conflict over Czechoslovakia in 1968.

As with Yugoslavia in 1948 and China in 1961, the new rift stems from the Soviet party's continued pretensions to a leading role in the movement. Moscow is insisting on this despite its ostensible acceptance of the right of all parties to their own independent programs, as laid down at last June's European Communist "summit" meeting in East Berlin.

The Kremlin has been trying to rewrite the summit document its own way ever since.

This time its target is the Spanish party, one of the three principals in the

Western Eurocommunist group. The others are the big Italian and French parties. (Eurocommunism has come to mean independence from Moscow and agreement to operate within the democratic parliamentary system.)

The attack came June 23 in the Soviet journal New Times, reviewing Spanish party leader Santiago Carrillo's recent book "Eurocommunism and the State." It labeled him "an apostle" of a new "anti-Soviet" concept threatening to divide the international movement.

The Spanish party hit back instantly. After a weekend meeting June 25 and 26, its Central Committee bluntly told the Russians to stay out of the party's affairs and reminded them — as Mr. Carrillo had said in East Berlin last June — that they could no longer discipline or excommunicate parties that disagreed with them.

The statement sharply repudiated obligation or allegiance "to any center which in any case does not exist," or to any other party.

It was followed June 27 by a searing attack by Mr. Carrillo himself on "inquadrators" in Moscow who, he said, are applying the same tactics to the Spanish party as Stalin did against the Titoists in 1948.

Soviet attacks and Spanish defiance are likely to bring East-West party relations back to the tensions touched off in 1968 by the Western parties' condemnations of the invasion of Czechoslovakia and their sustained criticism of the systematic repression of the Czechoslovak reform movement.

That the Russians singled out Mr. Carrillo to go on the shopping block for its anger with "Eurocommunism" at large is not surprising.

Mr. Carrillo did not fare too well in Spain's recent elections, and this, in Moscow's view, rendered him vulnerable to its charges that parties that reject Soviet "experience" are not only damaging the whole movement but cannot hope themselves to prosper.

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East-West politics game

All the marbles in Jimmy's pocket

By Joseph C. Harsch

At the White House in Washington last week people began talking about the possibility of a meeting later this year between U.S. President Jimmy Carter and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev. The most discussed meeting place — somewhere in Alaska.

In every way one can think of this prospective meeting between the Presidents of the two major powers is the opposite of what happened at the beginning of the administration of Mr. Carter's predecessor, John F. Kennedy.

Mr. Kennedy was from the outset of his presidency eager to meet Soviet leader Nikita S. Khrushchev. He initiated the meeting at the earliest possible time after the inauguration. It took place on June 3 and 4, less than five months from inauguration. Mr. Kennedy went all the way to Vienna, which was just outside the Soviet Imperial frontiers, for the meeting. The consequences were disastrous. They included the Cuban missile crisis and the beginnings of the American commitment in Vietnam.

Mr. Carter has been in no hurry to meet his opposite number in Moscow. He has agreed to do it on Moscow's initiative. He is going at leisure, in his own good time. And the place is to be on U.S. territory, but not in any godforsaken howl such as Washington or New York.

Far more important than even these features of the prospective Carter-Brezhnev meeting is the fact that Mr. Carter has used his first five months in office to improve America's position in the power world remarkably and in almost every respect. Mr. Carter will be going to the meeting from strength, not from weakness. He does not need the meeting. He is not pressing for it. He has the people in the Kremlin worried. They want it.

They want the meeting and they need it because Mr. Carter, during those first five months in office, has taken the initiative and gained the inside track on all of the great issues which concern the governments and the peoples of this world today. Herewith, the issues and what Mr. Carter has done with them.

• The arms race. Mr. Carter has proposed and Moscow has rejected a major cutback in the number of nuclear weapons in the arsenals of the United States and the Soviet Union. Thus, he has outflanked the Soviets on an issue which touches the very survival of the human race. He has gained the "good guy" position.

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Blacks unite for control of Soweto

By June Goodwin
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Johannesburg
In a major move, virtually ignored by the white South African press, the residents of Johannesburg's Soweto township have united to take control of their own affairs.

The action, which was approved by the powerful Soweto Students Representative Council (SSRC), will likely turn into the next basic challenge to the white South African government.

On a day when the white press was concerned with the demise of the white opposition United Party, a broadly supported black civic government was being born in Soweto.

The new civic organization plans to take over the control of rent for Soweto houses and the licensing for business and cars.

That's the blueprint, said a black spokesman for the new committee of 10 members.

"The people are going to do their own thing. They have got to control their own affairs," the spokesman added.

The public meeting to launch the new civic government was held in the offices of the black newspaper The World and was attended by almost the entire national hierarchy of the Black People's Convention (BPC). The BPC is the

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United States treads on Israeli sensitivities

By Geoffrey Godsell
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

Strain between the U.S. and Israel has reached its highest point since hard-liner Menachem Begin emerged from the general election as Israel's new Prime Minister.

What remains to be seen is whether the growing strain is incidental to the adjustment and stock-taking between two new administrations — in Washington and Jerusalem — or whether it is the beginning of a confrontation between them such as their peoples have not seen since then President Eisenhower forced Israel forces to withdraw from Sinai after the 1956 Suez war.

For its part, the American administration is making it clear it does not want confrontation. U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance told reporters June 28 at a Washington breakfast that the administration was looking forward to discussions with Mr. Begin when he comes to the U.S. in the second half of this month. Mr. Vance rejected suggestions that the administration was signaling Mr. Begin not to come — unless he came in more compromising mood than his words suggested.

At least now and then in the past Israel is willing to make a mutually acceptable compromise peace now or is resigned to a possible fifth Arab-Israeli war some way further down the line. This is how the U.S. administration

views the situation. Israelis tend to think that the kind of compromise peace they are being asked to make would be the beginning of a sell-out — without any cast-iron guarantee for their long-term future security.

Sensitive to this, the Carter administration has repeatedly insisted on its commitment to Israel's security. Vice-President Walter F. Mondale said June 27, "We will honor our historic responsibilities to assure the security of the State of Israel. We do not intend to use our military aid as pressure on Israel." And shortly after installation as Premier last month, Menachem Begin told the Israeli radio that the U.S. "is to supply Israel with \$115 million worth of tanks, armored cars, and anti-tank missiles." Mr. Vance reiterated June 28 that the U.S. did not waver in its commitment to the military security of Israel.

But the fact remains that the developing malaise between Israel and the U.S. has yet to dissipate.

The installation of a new President in the U.S. — in the person of Jimmy Carter — at the beginning of this year had already caused some concern among Israelis and their supporters in the U.S. This was initially because they were unsure about Mr. Carter's Middle East policies and subsequently because they perceived these policies as tilting away from Israel and toward the Arabs.

Since Mr. Begin's formal installation as Prime Minister, a formal installation as Prime Minister

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What you don't eat may pave your street

By Louise Sweeney
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Tomorrow Americans may be driving on the smashed soda bottles, beer can hangers, and spent rubber bands they throw away today.

The Federal Highway Agency (FHWA) has been doing some quiet test runs on paving the streets with trash or "garbage," although agency spokesmen wince at the use of the latter term. They prefer to call it all "incinerator residue," which is a more specific way of describing the hard, dense, rocklike material produced when municipal trash is incinerated at temperatures up to 1500 degrees F.

So far, paving with deodorized trash has been tried in Harrisburg and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Houston, and most recently in Washington, D.C. In a five-year, \$250,000 to \$400,000 test project backed by FHWA, a branch of the Department of Transportation.

Paving roads with old shock absorbers and broken dishes raises, says Dr. W. C. Ormsby, the FHWA's expert on the topic, "the possibility of saving a lot of money," because it uses "free" paving material. For cities with mounting deficits and shrinking space for dumping garbage and trash, it may be a welcome solution.

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Europe

Czech family seeks new life in West

By Erik Bourne
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Ivan Binar comes from Ostrava, the big industrial town in northern Czechoslovakia. Slightly built and bearded, he is crossing a Vienna street with his wife and two sons. They look like an ordinary family out together on a sunny morning.

But the family has just arrived from Czechoslovakia. They left, says Ivan, because he could "see no future there any more."

By profession he is a schoolteacher (Czech language, literature, and history). At the end of the 1960s he was writing and working with an avant-garde group in Ostrava calling itself the Waterloo Theater.

"I was never involved in politics," he says, "never belonged to a political party." But, like the vast majority of his countrymen, communists or otherwise, he reacted bitterly to the Soviet Union's intervention against the 1968 reform movement and the subsequent permanent "stationing" of Soviet troops on Czechoslovak territory.

Anti-occupation twist

In 1972, the theater made a musical out of a play by the veteran Soviet dramatist Valentin Kalayev. They gave it an anti-occupation twist. Eight of the company, Ivan Binar among them, were arrested.

It was the time of a wave of arrests among well-known communist and non-communist writers and former high-level political figures who rejected the official Communist Party line about the Soviet Union having "saved socialism in Czechoslovakia."

Ivan Binar passed five pre-trial months in jail, was sentenced to a year, and served the other seven months. He worked at an electric power plant after his release, because he could no longer teach and the theater had been closed.

This was his situation when the Charter 77 human rights manifesto emerged last January. Surprised by the scale of the movement and hoping to disarm it, the authorities offered passports and exit permits to its authors.



Ivan Binar and family in Vienna — new, young emigrants from Czechoslovakia

All at first declined. Then former party committee secretary Zdenek Mlynar decided to leave and arrived in Austria with his wife June 13. Another, Milan Huebl, head of the party college under Alexander Dubcek is said to be making a similar decision. Mr. Huebl was released last December after serving most of a six-year sentence.

Binar applies

Availing himself of the official mood, Ivan Binar applied for and received passports for himself and his family. They came to Austria with emigrant papers and will need entry visas should they wish to visit Czechoslovakia. "I don't think we'd get them," he says, adding quietly, "and I don't feel a wish to return."

His is an interesting case, not because he is a writer but because of his age. He is in his mid-30s.

Charter 77's leading lights including former Foreign Minister Jiri Hajek, Milan Huebl, or Zdenek Mlynar, are older. They belong to a communist generation that served the regime from its inception but became disenchanted

during the Stalinist '50s and '60s. With the Soviet Union's action against the reform movement, they left the government.

Part of communist era

Ivan Binar belongs to the generation that either was born into or, from early childhood, knew nothing but the communist system that has governed Czechoslovakia since 1948.

What will he do in the West? He is not a great writer. He was quite unknown outside his hometown literary circle until its troubles in 1972. He speaks no foreign language (though sympathetic groups here will care for the family while he learns German and gets a job).

He is typical of a host of younger Czechoslovakians. Some were communists until 1988. Many more were equally obscure and apolitical, good citizens who shared the hopes of the "Prague spring." Many in each category were reduced to the despair that finally pushed Ivan Binar and his wife to emigrate, even to an uncertain future.

They are not "big names" but their motives and impulses are often the more sincere for that.

Bonn tightens rein on terrorism

By David Mutch
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Although the tendency of both left- and right-wing extremist groups to use violence increased during 1976, West Germany's internal security and basic democratic order are not seriously threatened.

That is the conclusion of the annual report on the activities of extremist groups released June 27 by Minister of the Interior Werner Maihofer.

Prepared by the Office of the Protection of the Constitution, the report detailed the activities of left and right extremist groups, listed the major threats from such groups, and said what the government had done to meet the threats.

It stressed that links between German terrorists and other terrorists on the international scene had been firmly established. It noted that leftist extremists from West Germany are being trained at the camps of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (P.L.O.).

The orthodox pro-Moscow German Communist Party, the report said, continues to be directed and financed by East Germany.

Membership in this party has leveled off, it said, partly because of the increased interest of young leftists in the Communist parties of Western Europe — the Spanish, French, and Italian parties (which have opted for Eurocommunism, or independence from Moscow).

Slightly increased activity by neo-Nazi groups was reported, but it was noted that the public, in general, spurns these groups.

In short, West Germany continues to isolate and affectively deal with its extremists. But the capacity of a small minority to push their goals through radical and violent means remains a challenge.

The annual report on internal security is a political event in West Germany.

The opposition always finds fault with the report, suggesting the government is not vigilant enough to ensure a stable, safe, and politically healthy republic.

David Owen packs for African trip

Among his shirts and ties — a peace plan for Rhodesia

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

A Commonwealth peace-keeping force is one of the elements of a three-point Rhodesia peace plan British Foreign Secretary David Owen is expected to take with him to southern Africa later this summer.

Dr. Owen has been working on the plan in close cooperation with United States Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. The British statesman held wide-ranging discussions on southern Africa with Mr. Vance during the recent ministerial conference in Paris of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. In the corridors of the same meeting, Dr. Owen discussed a possible Commonwealth peace-keeping force with his Commonwealth colleagues.

Both Dr. Owen and Prime Minister James Callaghan are known to feel that it is essential to keep up the momentum of peace-making efforts in Rhodesia, despite the continual escalation of guerrilla warfare in that country. An Anglo-American diplomatic team comprised of Foreign Office official John Graham and U.S. Ambassador to Zambia Stephen Low was expected to leave London for their second mission to southern Africa July 3.

They will take up the peace-keeping force proposal plus two other elements of the Anglo-American plan — a constitution embodying the principle of "one-man one-vote" and a development fund for a post-independence Zimbabwe (the African name for Rhodesia). Depending on the progress that the Graham-Low mission makes, Dr. Owen himself expects to leave for Africa at the end of July or early in August.

No commitments yet
So far, no Commonwealth country has been asked to make commitments to the peace-keeping force and none have made any. The British Cabinet itself has taken no stand on the matter. But observers here credit Dr. Owen with having moved his colleagues from an attitude of horror at the thought of any form of British military involvement to one of willingness at least to explore the ways in which such an involvement would be feasible.

Kind of police force

The proposed Commonwealth peace-keeping force, Foreign Office sources here point out, will not be an army intended to impose a solution, but rather a kind of police force. Dr.

Africa



Dear Debbera,

I want to tell you about my study. At the end of last year I was announced as best student. My school report is very satisfactory. I got a present from school. How about you, Debbera? Are you still studying? I hope you are successful in your studies. I stop my letter now. I give you all my love. From your sponsored child,

Tristaca



Dear Tristaca,

I was so pleased to get your letter. That's quite an honor to be first in your class. I'm very proud of you. I'm still teaching, but the only classes I'm taking now are ballet. Did you get all the postcards I sent? It was a great trip. I'm looking forward to the holidays now—hope to do a lot of skiing this winter. Take care now and write soon.

Debbera

Black student unrest spreads in S. Africa

By United Press International

Pretoria, South Africa

Black student disturbances plaguing South Africa's white regime have spread to another urban center in eastern Cape Province where arsonists set fire to a school.

Police in Queenstown, 500 miles south of Pretoria, said four classrooms and a laboratory were destroyed in an early morning blaze Tuesday at Nkwenkwa Junior Secondary School.

It was the first outbreak of unrest in Queenstown, although black townships in Johannesburg, Pretoria, and Port Elizabeth have been rocked in recent weeks by marches and demonstrations.

In Pretoria, police Tuesday sprayed clouds of stinging gas to rout gangs of black youths chasing pupils out of classrooms and used dogs to break up two other groups of black students planning to march through white areas.

Gen. Gert Prinsloo, Commissioner of South African Police, denied a Pretoria newspaper report quoting Security Police Chief Brig. Piet Coetzee as saying three Angola-trained guerrillas had been arrested and a cache of Soviet-made "Scorpion" machine pistols confiscated.

Gen. Coetzee was quoted as saying the arrests were part of an investigation into a June 13 guerrilla attack in downtown Johannesburg that killed two whites.

Why East-West détente is freezing over this summer

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Forecast for East-West détente for the rest of this year: stormy skies, rough seas. So say Western diplomats here as they peer at these clouds on the diplomatic horizon:

• The Kremlin is upset at recent developments in the Mideast. It sees new Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin as a deep threat to Soviet and Arab interests. It awaits U.S. support for Israel. It has seen its latest efforts to reach ties with Egypt end in apparent failure.

All of this makes diplomats doubtful that a new Geneva peace conference can be held this

year, as both Moscow and Washington have said they want.

• Moscow's line on the strategic arms talks with Washington remains hard. No progress, said the Communist Party newspaper Pravda June 26, echoing Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev's remarks in Paris a few days earlier. This opens to question whether a new agreement can be reached before the current freeze on strategic weapons expires Oct. 3 — and whether enough agreement can be reached before then to allow the deadline to be passed without undue concern.

• Soviet coverage of the 35-nation Belgrade conference so far makes it plain the Western ideas for an agenda and procedure for a ministerial conference in the fall are unacceptable.

(The fall conference is to review compliance with the 1975 Helsinki summit declaration on European security and cooperation.)

This may be a bargaining stand, designed to force concessions or to be modified later.

But analysts here point to word that two Ukrainian dissidents will go on trial June 28 as further evidence that the Soviet hard line against dissidents will go forward regardless of Western opinion.

Analysts here note that this generally gloomy view of détente prospects does not agree with some of the public statements emanating from Washington lately. They see a perception gap between those analysts on the spot in Moscow and some of those who live in Western capitals. They hold to their view nonetheless.

Certain strains

Meanwhile, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said in Paris June 24 that there were certain strains in ties with the Soviet Union.

Analysts here who think any U.S.-Soviet thaw must wait at least until next year cite the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the 1917 revolution here as one reason. Soviet pride cannot afford to be seen in any serious compromise with the U.S., they believe.

The view would rule out any Soviet concession on strategic arms similar to the one made by Mr. Brezhnev at his meeting with President Ford at Vladivostok in 1975, when he gave up Soviet insistence that new arms limits include U.S. missiles and planes based in Western Europe.

Meanwhile, a commentary by the official So-

viet news agency Tass June 25 and a national TV program June 26 both underscored Soviet unhappiness with Washington on the Middle East.

View of Begin

Tass said Prime Minister Begin intended to block all efforts toward a Mideast peace. He was refusing to agree either to pull back to pre-1967 frontiers or to allow a Palestinian state on the West Bank of the Jordan. Tass specifically criticized President Carter for signing a law forbidding U.S. companies to take part in what it called a legitimate economic boycott of Israel.

On national TV, commentators including the director general, G. Tass, Leonid Zamyatin, launched new criticism at U.S. military support of Israel. Mr. Zamyatin accused the U.S. of "tremendous efforts" to weaken Soviet influence in the Arab world. His tone seemed a change from that of Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in Geneva in late March. There Mr. Gromyko had appeared more forthcoming after talks with Mr. Vance.

On strategic arms, the U.S.-official position is that the talks continue at all is progress. But the Pravda line seemed uncompromising. Pravda also criticized Sen. Henry M. Jackson. It said he had so much influence in shaping the U.S. position that he possessed an invisible chair at the talks.

The Ukrainian dissidents to go on trial June 28 are both members of the group monitoring compliance with the Helsinki declaration. Mike Budenko and Oleg Tikhy. The charges against them are not yet known.

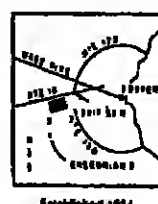
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Publishing Society trustee named

Boston

The Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, with the concurrence of The Christian Science Board of Directors, has elected G. Marie Armstrong of Princeton, New Jersey, as a Trustee of the Publishing Society, effective July 1, 1977.

Mr. Armstrong succeeds Glenn A. Evans who is resuming his full-time practice and teaching of Christian Science.

For the past 13 years, Mr. Armstrong has been Christian Science Committee on Publication for New Jersey, an information office of the Church of Christ (Scientist). He has been a member of the Mother Church, The First

Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, since 1936, and a teacher of Christian Science since 1970.

Before turning to full-time church work, including the public healing ministry of Christian Science, Mr. Armstrong worked in insurance and banking in Boston and New York.

Mr. Armstrong joins a three-member board which oversees the publishing of The Christian Science Monitor and of the religious publications of the denomination—The Christian Science Journal (monthly), The Christian Science Sentinel (weekly), The Herald of Christian Science (in several languages), and the Christian Science Quarterly of Bible lessons and other publications.

P.S. I love you.

Tristaca and Debbera, though they've never even met, share a very special love. Tristaca lived in extreme poverty. Her mother has tried to support her family herself, but she can only get menial jobs that pay almost nothing.

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South Africa

Political parties ponder which way to turn

By Humphrey Tyler
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Cape Town
There is confusion in South African white politics.

In the ruling National Party, Cabinet ministers are sniping at each other over policy and about which way the country should go next. The highest opposition party, the United Party, is so disunited that it was due to disband completely last week more or less in sheer frustration.

All this is a measure of the tensions inside South Africa as the country tries to cope with pressures for radical change and the continuing demands for more rights from urban blacks in townships like Soweto, the huge, sprawling black dormitory outside Johannesburg.

The most marked change is in the National Party. Until a few years ago it always presented a granite face to the world, and especially to the home electorate. The Cabinet talked with one voice — almost invariably the voice of the incumbent prime minister — and it was unanimous on policy and unshaken of racial discrimination. Indeed, it won elections by promising the white voters more apartheid.

But there are such deep differences between some Cabinet ministers now it is something of a joke even in the Afrikaans-language newspaper supporting the National Party. For example, the main political cartoon in the Sunday mass circulation Afrikaans nationalist newspaper Rapport last week shows two Cabinet ministers at the start of a motor race.

They are in the same car, each grasping a steering wheel and set to roar away — but their seats face in opposite directions. The caption asks: "how on earth are they going to get going in that fashion?"

The two Cabinet ministers in the car are the Minister of Sport, Piet Koornhof, and the Minister of the Interior, Connie Mulder, who is also the leader of the National Party in the powerful and rich Transvaal province.

These two ministers are at odds over suggestions by Mr. Koornhof that there should be some sort of Swiss-style canton political system for South Africa to enable all races to have a share in the government. Mr. Mulder says "no sharing."

Mr. Mulder is backed in turn by the most hard-line right-winger of them all, a Nationalist deputy Cabinet Minister dealing with African affairs, Andries Treurnicht. A former church minister who's deeply involved in the Afri-

kaans secret political organization, the Broederbond (Band of Brothers), Mr. Treurnicht opposes any concessions on any levels to other races. He objected when the government opened the previously all-white opera house, the Nico Malan in Cape Town, to all races, and he dislikes Mr. Koornhof's policy of encouraging racially mixed sport.

But Mr. Koornhof has his supporters, too. One of the most powerful is the Minister of Defense, P. W. Botha, who is the leader of the party in the Cape province. He came out openly at a public meeting in support of Mr. Koornhof's canton plan — in a speech which was widely shown on the government-controlled television service.

Both Mr. Mulder and Mr. Botha are candidates for the post of prime minister when the present prime minister, John Vorster, retires.

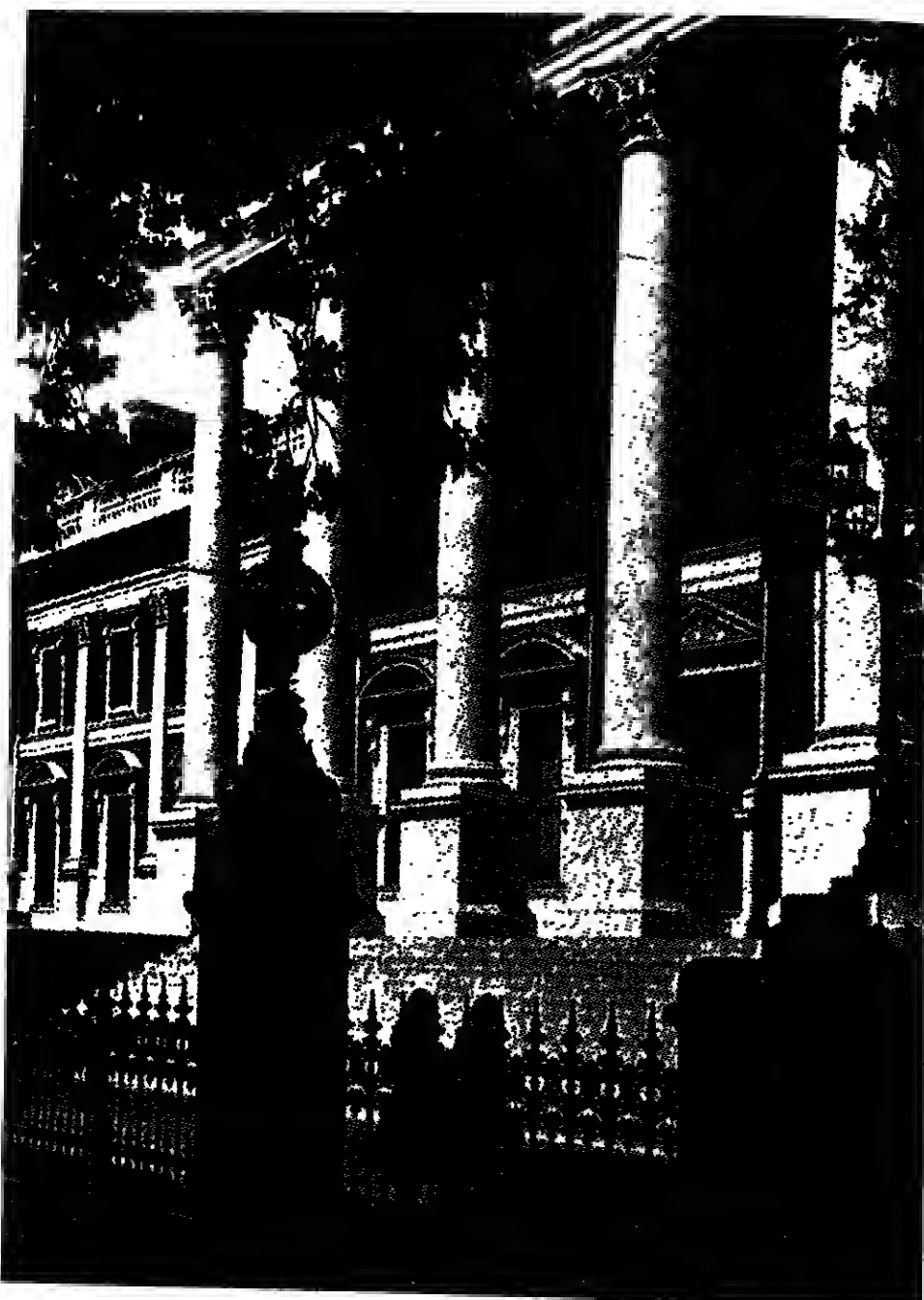
Another identifiable "liberal" — strictly in South African Nationalist terms — is in the Cabinet is the new Foreign Minister, R. F. Botha. And yet another Botha, S. P. Botha, the Minister of Labor, who might end up as a compromise candidate for the next prime minister, is also showing liberal inclinations.

But Nationalist liberals are opposed by a group of hard and uncompromising conservatives who are fearful of moving an inch politically. The result is that the government is tending to rule more and more by reaction to events, as a political commentator in the Cape Town Argus put it last week, "without anticipation and without an agreed overall policy, and with different Cabinet ministers going different ways, with Mr. Vorster in the middle holding on uneasy balance."

As the Sunday Times says, this is typical of a political party that has lost its way, and until the National Party does find its way, "the future will just have to wait" — despite the tumult and impatience on all sides.

The "Grand Old Party" of South African politics, the United Party, was founded 43 years ago by two Afrikaner veterans of the wars against the British, generals Hertzog and Smuts.

It governed South Africa from 1934 to 1948, when it lost to the National Party, and has been going downhill ever since. At present the United Party holds 30 seats in the 171-seat South African Parliament (with the Progressive Reform Party 12 and the South African Party 6), but it is in such a state of decline that its leadership has decided to disband the party rather than face continuing attrition at the polls.



Parliament building in Cape Town

By Gordon N. Converse; chief photographer

The Party's long-time leader, Sir de Villiers Graff, who has been official leader of the opposition in the South African Parliament for a record 21 years, hopes that a new, vital party will rise from the ashes. But what seems more likely is that the vigorous Progressive Reform Party and the National Party will share the old

United Party's disillusioned supporters between them. This would increase the strength of the lively and liberal Progressive Reform Party opposition in Parliament at a time when many white South Africans are desperate for more vital political leadership.

U.S. boycott on banks announced

By Daniel Southerland
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
American critics of South Africa's racial policies have launched a national campaign to withdraw accounts from banks making loans to South Africa.

Sponsors of the campaign say they already have indications that withdrawals resulting from the campaign will exceed \$25 million.

For instance, several labor groups are expected to announce withdrawal of money from U.S. banks making loans to South Africa.

Loans from American banks to South Africa have increased dramatically in the past two years, and the total in such loans during that period is now estimated at a minimum of \$2.3 billion.

Contending that almost half the loans go to industries or commercial enterprises fully owned by the South African Government, critics of the loans charge that they are helping to strengthen white-minority rule in South Africa.

A Committee to Oppose Bank Loans to South Africa has been formed with more than 100 sponsors, many of them from churches, trade unions, and civic and community organizations. Two of the main sponsors are the American Committee on Africa and Clergy and Laity Concerned, an interfaith group of Catholics, Protestants, and Jews with chapters in 40 cities in the United States.

The increase in American loans to South Africa coincided with a decline in the country's financial fortunes. This resulted partly from a worldwide economic recession and partly from a fall in the prices paid for South African gold. Also, racial unrest has created uncertainty about South Africa's future stability and has contributed to a slowdown in foreign investment.

Because of the uncertainty about South Africa's economic

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United States

Court rules Nixon papers belong to the people

By C. Robert Zelnick
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Richard M. Nixon has lost the right to control the history of his presidency.

The Supreme Court June 28 upheld an act of Congress instructing federal archivists to take custody of virtually all White House records accumulated during the Nixon years.

At issue were some 42 million documents and 880 tape recordings — 5,000 hours worth of conversations — the raw stuff from which parts of the definitive history of the Nixon years will one day be written.

It will take an estimated 100 national archivists at least three years to arrange and catalog the material. When their work is complete they may well have unlocked enough Nixon administration secrets to tantalize historians for generations to come.

Clearly the initial public thirst will be for recordings and memoranda likely to shed additional light on the alleged abuses of power which drove Mr. Nixon from office. Among unanswered questions: the extent to which Mr. Nixon knew of the Watergate break-in in advance, his knowledge of events surrounding the 1971 Ellsberg break-in, his involvement in an alleged plot to secretly search the Brookings Institution, and efforts to pressure agencies to move against domestic dissidents and political foes.

Cues to Mr. Nixon's thinking, the relationship among his top aides, his views of the powers and prerogatives of his office, and of the society he was attempting to lead during the traumatic Vietnam period may also come to light through the materials.

Later material to be released may enable historians to

track the perilous course of détente with the Soviet Union, the normalization of relations with the People's Republic of China, critical decisions made with respect to Vietnam and the Middle East, the intriguing relationship between the former president and his principal national security adviser, Henry A. Kissinger, as well as any secret agreements and commitments with foreign nations entered into or discussed by Mr. Nixon.

Simply knowing that much of this material may eventually become part of the public domain may itself influence the writings of both Messrs. Nixon and Kissinger, both now at work on their respective memoirs.

The Supreme Court decision itself unlocks none of the material. The court majority, led by Associate Justice William J. Brennan Jr., dealt only with the facial legitimacy of the law against claims that the law violated the separation of powers principle, breached executive privilege, invaded Mr. Nixon's legitimate expectations of privacy, chilled his rights — and those of his aides and associates — to free speech, and constituted a Bill of Attainder in that it was punitive legislation directed against a particular individual.

Rejecting both the former President's claims to control over the material and the warning of dissenting justices that the ruling "will daily stand as a veritable sword of Damocles over every succeeding president and his advisers," a 7-to-2 majority said, in effect, that Mr. Nixon constituted "a legitimate class of one," an appropriate subject for the sort of "limited intrusion" into his White House permitted by the 1974 Presidential Records and Materials Preservation Act.

The General Services Administration (GSA) must now adopt formal regulations governing the disposition of the material. The claims unsuccessfully asserted by Mr. Nixon against the



By Herb Franklin

Act may again be put forth against any particular item. Much purely private material will undoubtedly be returned to Mr. Nixon.

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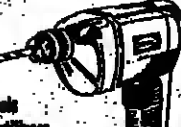
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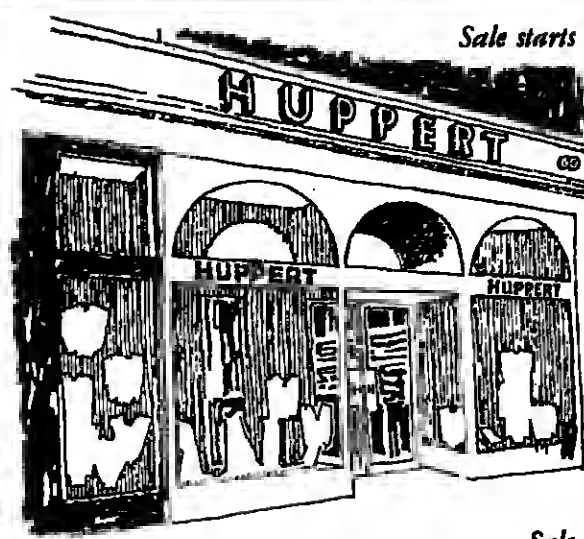
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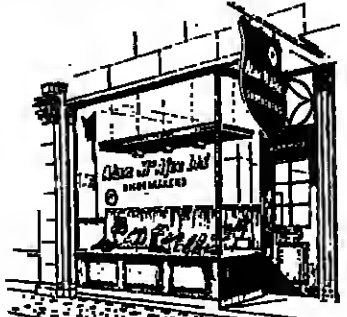
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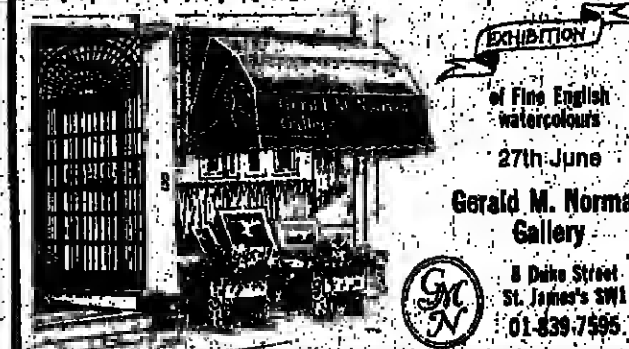
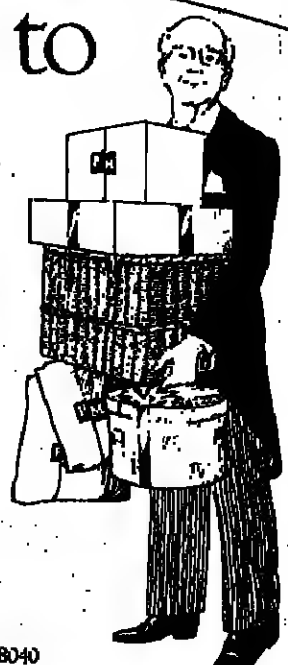
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United States

Americans ignorant about SALT but sure about peace

By Geoffrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
If détente is freezing over in Moscow, it should also be noted that it is not evoking much enthusiasm among the American people, either.

New checks with political leaders in all geographical regions, together with recent conversations with those at the grass roots, indicate that:

• Very few people know what SALT means, what was contained in the Vladivostok agreement, that the current arms agreement he-

tween the United States and the Soviets runs out in the autumn, or what the jockeying between Mr. Carter and the Soviets adds up to.

• Beyond this widespread lack of information or even interest in the details of arms-limitation negotiation, there is, in fact, a general and deep-down desire for peace.

It would appear that everyone wants to see an end to the nuclear-arms race and threat — if it can be accomplished.

The President obviously caught the mood of the country when he made it clear, from the outset in his dealings with the Soviets, that he did not want to play games anymore, that what he was after was arms reduction — meaningful

and verifiable arms reduction.

Political leaders of both parties, who keep tabs on what their neighbors and supporters are saying, report that people generally are opposed to what they see as a "softness" in U.S. dealings with the Soviets over the years.

The word "détente" has, indeed, lost its appeal, particularly in the hinterlands of the Midwest, South, and West. Ronald Reagan has caused the word to take on the meaning of needless bending or spineless conciliation, at least with a large segment of the population.

Thus, there is widespread backing for what is being perceived by many Americans as an unyielding or at least slow-to-yield Carter pos-

ture in his dealings with the Soviets.

Beyond this, the new Monitor checks into public opinion reinforce what they have been showing for some time now: particularly strong support for the President's emphasis on human rights.

And the evidence, now confirmed by both Messrs. Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, that this issue is irritating the Soviet leaders to the point that it has impaired arms negotiation is not — not yet, anyway — causing Americans to pull back from the backing of Mr. Carter on his rights stand.

In fact, the current evidence is that should the President drop this issue, or even modulate it significantly, he might stir up considerable unhappiness among Americans, conservatives as well as liberals.

Would Americans be willing to "hang tough" against the Soviets, even if this meant no arms agreement, or one that was delayed?

This question is difficult to assess, mainly because much of the U.S. public does not seem to concern itself with that subject.

Instead, the people appear to be saying merely that the only way to deal with the Soviets is by taking a strong position.

The public does not seem to be concerned about the alternative of no agreement, or a delayed agreement, simply because it seems to believe the Soviets, too, need an agreement, and that they will come around to accepting toughness once they get used to it.

Crime can be stopped, say police chiefs

By Richard L. Strout
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Crime can't stand up against an aroused community. That's the word Police Chief James P. Damos of University City, Missouri, brought to the inaugural meeting of a new agency, the National Crime Prevention Association.

Speakers looked back nostalgically to the "unlocked door" era of America and said that today crime increases every year.

Not merely crime in the streets, speakers said, but commercial crime is increasing. Arson, for example, declared John Wrand of the Chicago Property Loss Research Bureau, has reached "epidemic proportions." Total arson loss is now on the same level as burglary and auto theft — more than \$1 billion a year, he estimated.

The association meets as the FBI is under fire and as President Carter is on the point of picking a new CIA head.

Police chiefs brought the most encouraging word in a gathering largely of insurance and business executives.

"There isn't a criminal element out there large enough or powerful enough or sinister enough to stand up against an aroused community," said Police Chief Damos. And Director James P. Damos of the Insurance Crime Prevention Institute of Connecticut, told how insurance crime has been reduced by cracking down on offenders.

What he described as "erson-for-profit" has

been increasing "at a frightening rate" in Massachusetts, Mr. Ahern said. For example in Haverhill, Massachusetts, a small city of 48,000, arson-related fires cost insurance companies and policyholders \$3.2 millions from 1972 to 1976.

Then, in January, the institute helped obtain indictments of seven persons, with another 15 arrests last year. After the dramatic arson-related losses that had risen steadily to \$1.3 million in 1975 dropped dramatically to \$325,000, a decline of almost 77 percent.

It is this organized drive to take the profit out of commercial crime that the new national organization is designed to foster, "to bring together government, law enforcement, the business community, and private citizens for a coordinated attack," as Mr. Ahern put it.

Speakers underscored the stakes involved: automobile-related fraud (including fraudulent insurance claims) now runs to a billion dollars a year; ambulance-chasing schemes (fraudulent accident claims and the like) and other frauds, estimated in 1971 at \$1.5 billions are believed doubled today.

Speakers recalled boyhood towns that seemed relatively free of crime — where "open doors were not uncommon and lawn furniture could be left unattended overnight." What has happened, some say, is growth of impersonality and anonymity in life, particularly cities.

"Business self-interest, professional law enforcement and dedicated individuals have the ability to institute and sustain a program that

will be just as relentless in reducing crime through prevention as has been the growth of crime through neglect," W. F. Williams of Insurance Services Office of New York, told the gathering. He saw the new National Crime Prevention Association, holding its first annual convention here, as a powerful weapon to counter-attack crime.

"The incentive," he said, "must be a picture of a time when once again we can safely leave our homes, walk through the streets, and return home safely to find our possessions intact."

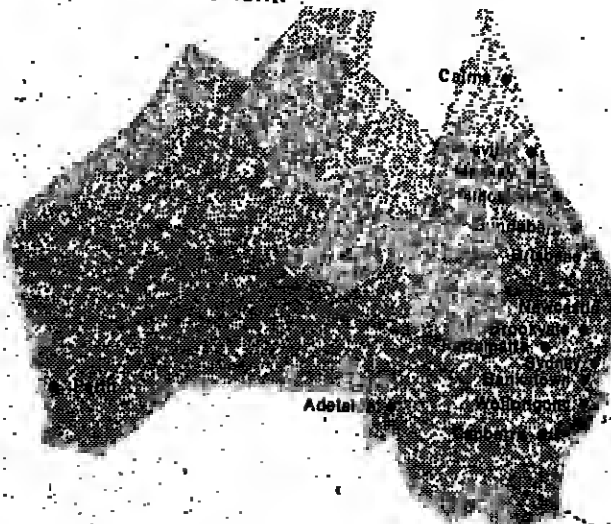
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United States

Carter pursues rights crusade behind closed doors

By Daniel Southerland
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
U.S. officials say that, in addition to its "open diplomacy" in favor of human rights, the Carter administration is making vigorous efforts in private to encourage a lessening of repression around the world.

Critics of President Carter's approach to human rights questions say former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger accomplished more in this field through "quiet diplomacy" than can be achieved through the more public diplomacy carried on by the new administration. But State Department officials say the new administration has developed its own form of private diplomacy and is pursuing it forcefully.

In some cases, the outcome of the new "quiet diplomacy" may not become evident for many months, the officials say. As examples, they cite the cases of the authoritarian governments in Iran and South Korea, where the United States has major security interests and is attempting to balance these against its concern for human rights.

In both cases, quiet pressures might take longer to achieve results than in countries where the security situation is less delicate, the officials said.

"In these cases, we've got to be more flexible on the tactics used and the time span," the

official said. "But if by September you see no response in Korea, I'd be very surprised."

The United States is also actively carrying on quiet diplomacy with the Soviet Union, officials said. They said, for example, that in the case of the Soviet dissident Anatoly Shecharansky, who is awaiting trial on treason charges in Moscow, the United States has expressed its concern "through a series of contacts at all diplomatic levels."

President Carter declined to meet with Mr. Shecharansky's wife, who has been visiting the United States, but he went out of his way at a press conference June 13 to declare that he was convinced after thorough inquiry that allegations that Mr. Shecharansky had had a relationship with the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency were untrue.

Officials said "other steps" have also been quietly taken at the diplomatic level to make clear to the Soviets that Mr. Shecharansky had no connections with U.S. intelligence agencies.

Illustrating the pressure the Carter administration has been bringing to bear, without great publicity, on repressive regimes as a result of human rights considerations, an official said the United States in recent months has:

• Declined to sign two foreign military sales contracts to South American countries.

• Abstained from supporting a number of proposed World Bank loans to repressive governments in developing countries.

One official said that the administration is

studying ways in which human rights criteria can be applied to Export-Import Bank loans.

The official added that the administration is still in the process of working out systematic policy papers on human rights. An inter-agency presidential review memorandum that is expected to codify the new human rights approaches is supposed to be completed for President Carter by the end of July.

In the meantime, administration officials say

it's a bit early to begin judging the results of the new approaches.

In a television interview June 19 on the ABC program "Issues and Answers," Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said: "This is something which can only be measured over the long term, and I think what we must be looking for is how, over the longer period of time, the sensitizing of the world in general to the importance of human rights is going to work out."

Alaskans dream of coal rush

By Judith Frutig
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Fairbanks, Alaska

First it was gold, then timber and oil and natural gas. Now the Alaska coal rush is about to gather steam — though it's temporarily stalled for want of economical transportation.

Even as the first column of rich North Slope crude oil snakes southward through the Trans-Alaskan pipeline, developers here and in Anchorage have begun in eye pockets of coal — which could prove this state's richest natural resource yet.

Not all of the coal is recoverable. But with some of the deposits hundreds of feet thick — and with a ton of coal the energy equivalent of roughly four barrels of oil — mineral and petroleum experts in this state and elsewhere calculate that the energy potential of Alaskan coal is much greater than the energy potential of Prudhoe Bay's 9.7 billion-barrel oil reservoir.

"Sometime during the transition period between oil and the energy source which will fuel us for the next thousand years, the lower 48 states are going to have to depend on Alaskan coal," says Ernest Wolff, associate director of the Mineral Industry Research Laboratory at the University of Alaska.

High-stakes coal development in this state came a step closer recently, when a major feature of President Carter's energy package — legislation to force industries and electric utilities to convert from oil or natural gas to coal — emerged largely unscathed from a House Commerce subcommittee.

"Coal mining is just a matter of time," observed Don McGee, state petroleum engineer in Anchorage. "We can get to the bulk of it, but widespread mining won't begin until the market develops, mainly when oil and gas-fueled generators are converted to coal."

The transportation alternatives include:

- Ships. There are no seaports along most of this state's 6,840 miles of ragged coastline, no port facilities able to handle bulk coal in great quantities. In addition, the sea-faring season in this ice-choked region of the world is usually no longer than three months.
- Trains. "The great land" state has only one railroad line, stretching from Seward to Fairbanks. With ground transportation across most of the wilderness nearly impossible, the coal reserves in the Arctic northwest and the North Slope region are virtually unreachable.
- Slurry pipeline. Although technology in recent years has improved the process of turning coal into a slurry substance that could be churned down a pipeline, similar to the 800-mile oil line, the technology has not been developed to combat Alaska's frigid temperatures and barren terrain. Still, a slurry pipeline is considered the most likely alternative.

The only active coal operation in the state at this writing is the Usibelli coal mine, located 120 miles south of here in Healy, just off the railroad line.

Usibelli produces 700,000 tons of coal a year, all of it used within the state. "We're not a big mine," says Joe Usibelli, company president and son of the founder. "But we are quite capable of doubling our production. We'd like to get in an export market to the lower 48 states, Japan, Taiwan. . . . The trouble is you can't handle coal like groceries."

Last year, Amex, Inc., a major coal company and subsidiary of Standard Oil Company, of California, purchased an option to buy the Usibelli operation for \$11 million. Amex engineers drilled seven test holes on Usibelli land, found rich deposits but decided against the operation. The reason: lack of export facilities.

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from page 1

*Moscow: no longer communism's only capital

The Russians are still relatively restrained in their approach to the Italian party. It is, after all, the largest, most effective Communist party in the West, as well as the one that is closest to power-sharing in a Western society.

But the attack on the Spanish leader clearly is aimed at all Eurocommunists and independentists alike, and the Yugoslavs immediately joined forces with the Italians and French in reacting sharply.

While the Russians suspect "Eurocommunism" as some dark "imperialist" plot, this new trend in communism is not yet clearly understood in the West.

To rise-up observers, Eurocommunism seems neither so dangerous nor former U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger would have it, nor quite so ingenious or complete a break with old traditions as some Western noncommunist sympathizers see it.

Italy's Enrico Berlinguer, the first "prophet" of Eurocommunism, frequently acknowledges Soviet achievements, although he flatly rejects East bloc "socialism" as a model. He is aware of the Soviet system's total incompatibility with conditions in advanced capitalist countries with democratic traditions.

Sincerely accepted, but —

Many Italians of liberal or democratically left persuasion accept Mr. Berlinguer's sincerity when he talks of pluralism of political parties and of civil liberties, but do not have the same confidence in his party as such.

Realistic evaluation, in fact, suggests the Italian and French parties are both still far

short of a major, let alone decisive, hand in power-sharing.

In Italy there is possibly even some slippage, because, to demonstrate "responsibility," the party has supported austere and unpopular economic policies introduced by the minority Christian Democratic government.

The French party might be in a winning left coalition in next year's elections. But if that happens, the Socialist leader, François Mitterrand, is likely to be the partner calling the tune.

However, to consider that Eurocommunism is a temporary strategy to be dropped once a party feels it is well enough placed, and therefore must be confronted as dangerous is to ignore basic conditions in the countries concerned.

The Spanish elections have shown that even after 40 years of Franco dictatorship the voters are in no mood to swing to the other extreme.

A Yugoslav parallel?

With Italy and France, it is perhaps feasible to draw some analogy with Yugoslavia, whose Communist rulers threw off Soviet tutelage 30 years ago. Yugoslavia is still a single-party state, but with a growing outlet for strenuously presented pluralist social interests and steady growth of personal freedoms.

It is reasonably certain that any attempt to turn the clock back — that is, to return Yugoslavia to the bloc, which would bring an end to its present way of life — would be actively re-

sisted by the vast majority both in the Yugoslav party and the country at large.

Somewhat similar criteria may be applied — only still more strongly — to the countries where Eurocommunism has emerged.

Italy and France are among the world's most developed industrial societies, with high living standards. They are countries also with

liberal-democratic traditions. Italy, after its disastrous lapse into fascism between the two world wars, is no more likely than Spain to opt now for the other extreme.

Eurocommunism's present support would quickly melt if, once it touched power, it showed signs of reverting to past communist methods.

*United States and Israel

mler last month, concern has grown on the U.S. side about what his Middle East policies were. In public statements during the past few days, both Mr. Begin and his Foreign Minister, Moshe Dayan, have indicated (as American officials see it) that the new Israeli Government is basically unwilling to consider withdrawal from the West Bank of the Jordan, occupied since 1967, as a part of a peace settlement with the Arabs. Simultaneously, a doubt has arisen in Washington whether the new Israeli Government's references to UN Security Council Resolution 242 are in fact a full acceptance of and commitment to the resolution as the framework of a settlement.

Hence the State Department's move June 27 in formally saying Resolution 242 was the generally accepted starting point for negotiations in a settlement and that the resolution (in U.S. eyes) "means withdrawal from all three fronts in the Middle East dispute — that is, Sinai, Go-

lan, West Bank, and Gaza."

Secretary Vance emphasized at the June 28 breakfast that the U.S. was concerned to ensure that all parties (including Mr. Begin) came to any new Middle East peace negotiations without preconditions. Preconditions, Mr. Vance explained, would make it harder for the U.S. to help any settlement forward.

It could be, of course, that the Carter administration wants to remove any misunderstanding between Washington and Jerusalem now and not wait for them to explode when Mr. Carter and Mr. Begin meet face to face.

The State Department may also have felt the need to make the U.S. position clear because of growing rumblings among Jewish Americans critical of Mr. Carter's Middle East policies. These had come into the open June 27 in a speech in the Senate by Sen. Jacob Javits (R) of New York, a longtime supporter of Israel and the Zionist cause.

Australia: citizens divided on uranium export issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Canberra

Malcolm Fraser, the Australian Prime Minister, returned home this month from a one-month tour of other countries to find that one of the problems he left behind had heated up in his absence.

The problem is whether or not to sell Australia's vast untapped reserves of uranium.

Mr. Fraser's trip included visits to London for the Commonwealth summit conference and to Washington for talks with President Jimmy Carter as well as to the French and West German capitals.

All four of these stops represent countries with advanced nuclear technology. And the anti-uranium lobby here, which is growing increasingly vocal by the day, suspects that the Prime Minister was negotiating while away to sell Australian ore without allowing the opportunity for public and parliamentary debate that his own administration has promised.

Mr. Fraser has said the decision on whether or not to exploit the uranium reserves will be made in July. But Parliament does not meet again until mid-August.

Deputy Prime Minister Douglas Anthony has hinted clearly that the decision would be to sell the uranium. He told a television interviewer in Canberra June 21 (on the eve of Mr. Fraser's talks with President Carter), "It is unthinkable that Australia is not going to develop its uranium."

Mr. Anthony cited a government study reassessing the importance of what is known as the Alligator River uranium province in the Northern Territory.

"Here we have . . . the only large, rich uranium province in the world that hasn't been developed," he said. "It's probably 10 times . . . bigger than what we have already assessed. And that is, at the moment, 20 percent of the world's relatively high-grade uranium."

Australian uranium, the Deputy Prime Minister has said, would help President Carter in his anti-plutonium campaign by making fast-breeder reactors less necessary and thus helping to prevent nuclear proliferation.

Australia recently exported for Japan — via processing in Britain and in the United States — 200 tons of stockpiled uranium in fulfillment of an existing contract. The shipping unions

here did not protest this transaction, but have vowed to examine all new commitments carefully, hinting at strike actions.

Reportedly, the Japanese Government already is concerned about the debate here, noting that Australia has agreed to supply 5,230 tons of uranium by 1985.

Meanwhile, the anti-uranium forces, a mixed group bound together more by the spirit of dissent than by a common ideology, contend that:

- The extraction of uranium ore constitutes a health hazard to the miners concerned.
- Development involves an improper use of aboriginal lands, on which most of the known reserves are located and would dislocate aboriginal societies and damage the environment.
- There is no way of ensuring that Australian uranium will not find its way ultimately into nuclear weapons.
- Safeguards against radioactive leakage are uncertain, posing a danger to life.

Most Australians seem to think a decision already has been made in principle to mine the ore to get the maximum return possible before fast-breeder reactors are in extensive use.

*East-West politics game

Human rights. Mr. Carter has aligned himself with the yearnings of everyone oppressed by police states and their methods. He has pushed Moscow into the position of defending oppression. The Moscow position is so backward and out of date that it has become an embarrassment to Communist governments and Communist parties everywhere. It is one reason why the Communist parties of Western Europe are putting all the visible distance they can manage between themselves and Moscow.

Africa nationalism. When Mr. Carter took office, Moscow was still widely regarded as the champion of African nationalism. The United States was perceived as the enemy. Black African countries tended to vote in a bloc for Moscow, against the United States, on issues that touched their community interests. Mr. Carter has reversed that. His UN Ambassador, Andrew Young, has made the United States welcome in African countries. Moscow has lost its former monopoly of African goodwill.

Arabs and Muslims. When Mr. Carter took office, Moscow was also widely presumed to be the champion of the Arabs. Washington was so fully identified with Israel that the Arabs tended to vote in the UN with Africans against the United States. Moscow enjoyed a public relations advantage over the United States which spread throughout the Muslim world. Mr. Carter has put enough distance between himself and Israel to undermine Moscow's role as champion of the Arabs.

Thus in five short months Mr. Carter has transformed the public images of the United States and the Soviet Union. He has managed, in box the Soviets into the "bad guys" role. He has been doing to them what John Foster Dulles used to try to do — "give them something to worry about in their own backyard." He has put them on the defensive, so much so that he is even back-tracking a little.

Of late Mr. Carter has been soft peddling on human rights — just enough to let Moscow know that Washington is not actually trying to stir up a revolution inside the Soviet Union. And when some of his advisors suggested that he start selling modern American weapons to China, he pushed that idea aside. Perhaps someday, but not just now when to do so might be construed in Moscow as a mortal threat.

These same first five months of Carter diplomacy have also been marked by growing restlessness among Moscow's Eastern European client states and in the Communist parties of Western Europe. Relations between Moscow and "Eurocommunism" reached a new level of intensity this last week. The Spanish Communists, who did poorly in the latest Spanish election, defended themselves stoutly against a Moscow attack. Other West European Communist parties backed the Spaniards against Moscow. An open break between Moscow and Eurocommunism is in the air. Moscow will probably back away from the brink, at the brink. But the possibility remains.

In foreign affairs Mr. Carter has gained a decided advantage over Moscow during the first five months of his administration. He is well ahead of the game. So if Mr. Brezhnev wants to come to Alaska to talk with him — why not?

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Soviet Union

Master and Margarita:

It's a smash in Moscow, but it won't play in Paris

By David K. Willis

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow
Soviet authorities are refusing permission for a politically daring and satirical play, one of the smash hits of the current theatrical season in Moscow, to be shown in the West.

The play, "Master and Margarita," is based on a book finished in 1930 after 10 years work by the long-suppressed Mikhail Bulgakov.

The French Government, it is learned, is supporting a request by a French theatrical agency to have it shown in Paris in November. The French want the play included in the repertoire of Moscow's avant-garde Taganka Theater, which will take several plays to the Théâtre de Châtelet in Paris.

A number of leading Moscow drama figures also want the play shown in Paris and later perhaps in the United States. The play's premiere was April 6 this year, after a four-year struggle for approval by Taganka's artistic director, Yuri Lyubimov.

But the Soviet Ministry of Culture confirmed to this newspaper June 29 that the play will not be going to Paris.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Culture said that five plays would be taken to Paris by the Taganka Theater and shown in Russian. They include "Ten Days That Shook the World," based on the book about the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution by John Reed, Shakespeare's "Hamlet," and the French play "Tartuffe."

"Master and Margarita" was not included, the spokesman said, for two reasons: the repertoire was set before the Bulgakov play was even staged here, and the French had not mentioned the play.

French sources here say, however, that the French Government does want the play to be included. They think no final decision has been made, and say the whole issue is controversial.

A number of Western observers of the Soviet theatrical scene say the reason for official refusal is that "Master and Margarita" is still too satirical about aspects of Soviet society to be allowed out of this country.

Thus Soviet authorities appear to be saying, in effect, that while disapproval of Bulgakov has lifted just enough this year, 37 years after his death in 1940, to permit the play to be presented in Moscow, it has not eased to the point where the major work can be seen abroad.

Soviet officials have told some Westerners privately that another reason for keeping the play in Moscow is that it requires complex staging, involving more than 60 actors and split-second timing of lights, music, and scenes.

While other sources here grant this, they also point out that most if not all of the scenery and actors required already are scheduled for Paris with the other plays.

The book, "Master and Margarita," was so controversial when it was completed in 1938 that it was suppressed entirely until the end of 1966, 28 years later. It was then published in

two editions of the literary journal Moskvys.

Director Lyubimov, widely known for his imaginative staging and ideas very different from the orthodox Soviet style, said in an interview he originally wanted to present the play for the 10th anniversary of his Taganka Theater. That was three years ago.

He began trying to obtain approval a year before that, but says it was not until a year ago that he received permission to start rehearsals.

The book, set in Moscow of the 1920s, is complex, unorthodox, and long. (The play runs almost four hours with two intervals.)

The hero, the master, has written a novel about the remorse of Pontius Pilate after the crucifixion of Jesus. The book is rejected by Moscow censors. The master is sent to a psychiatric clinic. Meanwhile, the devil pays a visit to Moscow with a number of assistants including a giant cat.

People keep disappearing, never to return (as the book was being written, Stalin's purges were in full swing). Bulgakov uses the devil to mock housing shortages, currency speculation, censorship, greed, red tape, officialdom, and privileges accorded to unacceptable writers.

A visiting group of U.S. theater directors saw the play recently. The directors showed interest in a U.S. production in English. The Ministry of Culture spokesman did not rule this out at some point in the future but indicated much discussion was needed first.

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From page 1

*Blacks unite for control of Soweto

Black political party which spearheaded the political protests last year that resulted in more than 500 blacks being killed.

About a month ago students in Soweto forced the resignation of the members of the Urban Bantu Council (UBC), an advisory body set up by the white South African Government. The students viewed the UBC members as stooges of the white government.

It is into this hiatus that the new civic committee plans to project itself.

The white government, on the other hand, is insisting that the UBC is not defunct. Not all members of the UBC have submitted letters of resignation, the government says.

The black spokesman said that the formation of the civic committee June 27 was unanimously agreed to by all present. The BPC felt the time was long overdue, he added.

All other urban areas (in South Africa) are going to follow suit, the spokesman said, noting

that it was not just the local BPC that was present at the meeting.

He said that even as the student protests last year against apartheid, or legalized segregation, spread across South Africa, so it will happen with adults.

He predicted blacks in Cape Town probably would act first and Pretoria's blacks next. The situation in Durban is confused, as far as the BPC is concerned, because Chief Gatsha Buthelezi — the Zulu leader — has the loyalty of most blacks there. Chief Buthelezi has his own political organization called Inkatha.

As if to underscore the spokesman's theory of rebellion around the nation of Soweto schools, student marches took place in Pretoria on June 28 in obvious imitation of the recent student marches from Soweto into Johannesburg. Police arrested 23 of about 100 blacks who marched into Pretoria's city center.

Blacks in Soweto will continue to organize. The question is: What will the white government do now?

From page 1

*What you don't eat may pave your street

Dr. Ormsby adds that such a process has three distinct advantages: getting rid of refuse and cleaning up the environment; conserving resources; and saving energy. "You don't have to quarry all that natural rock material, crush it, and haul it into town," he explains.

When they first turned 14th Street, in southeast Washington, into "Residue Road," the FHA got a call from a worried woman. "Are you people laying down garbage on that street?" she asked. "What about the rats?" she demanded. "Rest easy, lady, no rats," she was told. "No smell, either."

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Obviously, that can't be dropped whole on roadways, and as PMA experts explain, the

stuff is crumbled into pieces no larger than an inch in size. Then it is cooked with asphalt cement and crushed rock at temperatures under 300 degrees, hardly enough to bake brownies. The resulting, somewhat fluid, substance is put into a dump truck and mixed into a paving machine which lays down a molten rug 10 feet wide and about 8 inches deep. The soft mass is then rolled with steel or rubber tires and compacted into a road layer of high density.

Mr. Ormsby says the agency is hopeful, if a current economic and environmental study indicates the process is practical and cost saving, that its use may eventually be widespread.

He says that "down the road, a year from now, depending on the outcome of the study, there might be further demonstration projects in 10 cities." He notes that up to 150 cities in the U.S. now have incinerator residue systems, producing over 5 million tons of waste yearly. "We might recommend to the states in a few years" that they use the process, he says. Dr. Ormsby is chief of the chemistry and coding special materials division of PMA's research department.

sports

Tennis: mowing down the grass-court critics

By John Allan May

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London
In the wider world outside Wimbledon, lawn tennis, in the strictly pedantic sense, has had its day. How long can it survive even here at Wimbledon?

The very question shocks Jack Yardley, for 36 years a groundsman here and now what might be called "the green grass supremo of All-England."

"This is a grass-court championship," says Yardley firmly and that apparently is that. He has 15 courts to look after right here and they are all grass, while another four are being prepared at the Aorangi Club across the road.

To Jack Yardley grass and Wimbledon are synonymous.

Yet in a sense his very expertise gives reason in the eyes of some players to question whether Wimbledon can stay as a grass-court championship.

Except in Australia, all major tennis tournaments have turned to clay or synthetic surfaces already. Almost 100 percent of the new private courts being built now in every country where tennis is played are earth, clay, wood or synthetic. Grass costs money.

The moment this great tournament ends and when all the prizes have been presented, the center court here at Wimbledon will be closed to the public and even to the members of the exclusive All-England Club.

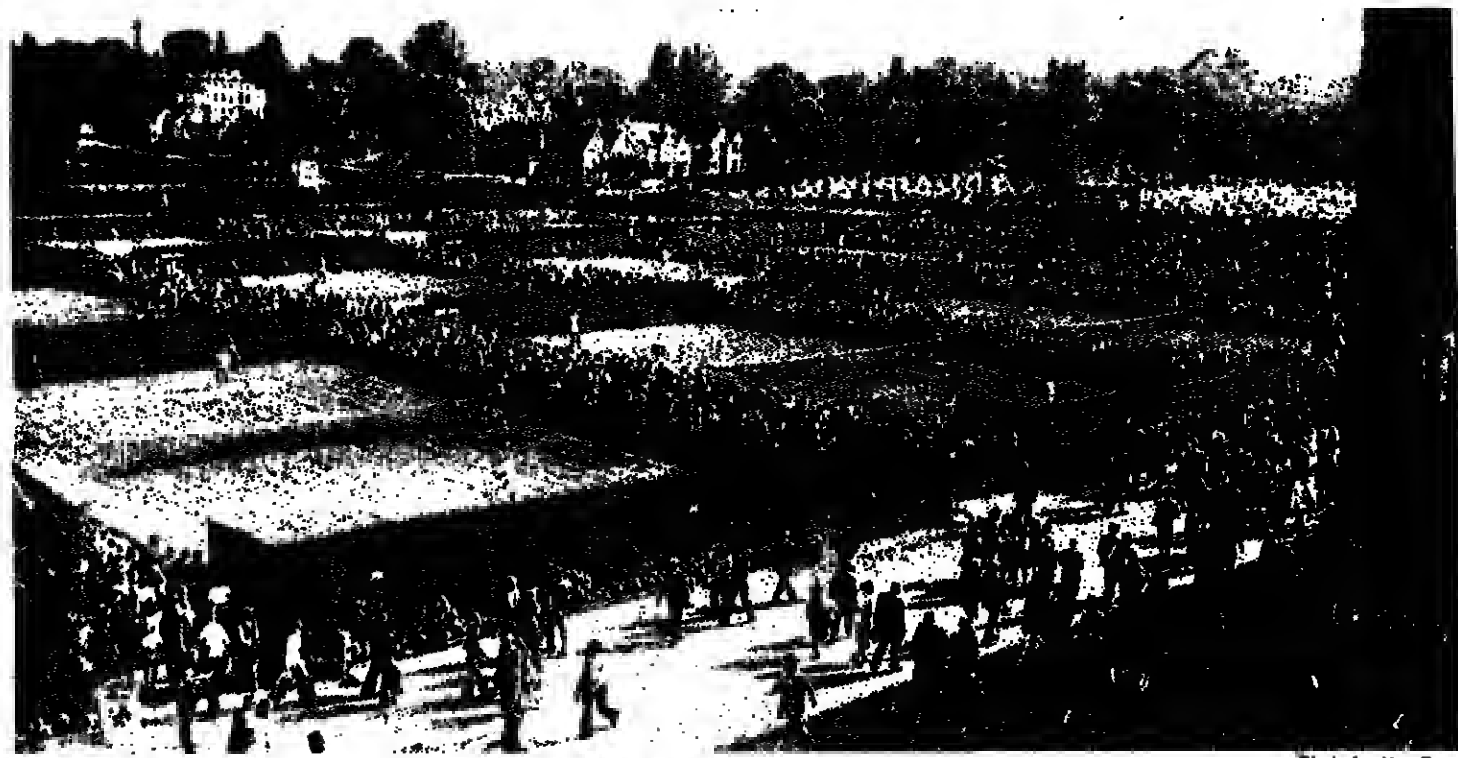
Yardley and his staff will begin work the very next day on preparing the court for the 1978 tournament, and so precious is this grass, no player will set foot on it until the opening Monday of that tournament.

The same thing goes for the No. 1 court too. From next spring onward until the championships the main courts will be mown on alternate days, but when they will be rolled, and how much, depends on the weather.

"They mustn't be rolled when they are wet," says Yardley. "And they mustn't be rolled when they are dry. You have to catch them just right."

They mow-roll it these days. But a great deal of the watering is done by hand by Yardley himself. "I like to see where it is going," he says.

And during the tournament he sits under the



Wimbledon: where Jack Yardley keeps the grass greener

Photo by Alan Bond

royal box in his own dugout and watches just exactly what happens to his grass.

"It does it good to be played on," he says, "and I like to see it what I call bruised." But he doesn't like to see it battered. That's different. If a player bashes the grass with his racket or cuts the turf in any way Jack Yardley makes a note of it and of the exact place where the damage was done.

"Then I may ease the spot overnight," he explains.

Grass is very special stuff. A lot of people thought Wimbledon would never recover from last year's incredible British drought, even with all the watering its grass would be given. But actually, in a strange way, drought can be good for grass, as Yardley knows, so long as it doesn't turn the topsoil to dust.

But it wants watching. So Wimbledon's grass-dedicated groundsman wets it, very, very closely.

But all grass can be unpredictable. The weather can be unpredictable. The courts may be slow one day, fast the next. Even sometimes slow in one place and fast in another.

One player who wished to remain anonymous remarked, "The men's trophy has written on it the claim, 'The single-handed championship of the world.' How can this claim be sustained in these days of uniform surfaces elsewhere? And when the difference between winner and runner-up may be one altogether unexpected bounce?"

Britain's Buster Mottrom has gone on record as saying, "Get rid of the grass and bring Wimbledon into line with all the other major tournaments. It's the only sensible thing to do."

Roy Emerson of Australia says much the same thing. "A synthetic surface must come eventually," he declares. Well, of course, eventually is a long time.

But as of this moment one can say that there's not the slightest intention to get rid of Wimbledon's grass.

"As a matter of fact we are planning a big new expansion," says All-England Club secretary Major David Mills. "More space. More stands. More grass."

It seems that whatever happens elsewhere, Wimbledon will remain a grass-court championship. And if that makes it unique — if there are no more grass courts anywhere else in the world — well, one feels, that will suit Wimbledon very well.

It is unique. It is a great summer festival. To have been a Wimbledon champion, whether in singles, doubles, mixed doubles, veterans doubles or as a junior, means something that no other tennis success anywhere else in the world can possibly mean.

"It's a grass-court game," says Yardley, firmly.

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Coping with nature's forces

'Natural hazards are inevitable in the use of the earth, but natural disasters are not'

Robert W. Kates, Clark University

Earth is a lively planet. Its storms, earthquakes, and other powerful forces are part of the system that maintains a livable environment. If they seem destructive, it is because people fail to anticipate and take wise precautions. Experts warn that such failure now threatens the world with major catastrophes, and they know that this need not be.

By Robert C. Cowen
Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Natural hazards are inevitable in the use of the Earth, but natural disasters are not," says Clark University geographer Robert W. Kates.

It's a conclusion he draws from years of research with disaster survivors.

Earthquakes, hurricanes, lightning, tornadoes, and the like are part of the activity of a planet whose very liveliness bespeaks its ability to sustain organic life. Far from being enemies of mankind, these so-called natural "forces" need to be respected and understood for what they are — powerful, and probably necessary, aspects of a planetary mechanism that, for eons, has maintained a livable environment. If these impersonal forces seem destructive, this is more a reflection of our failure to anticipate and take wise precautions than it is a valid perception of nature.

In noting this, disaster experts such as Dr. Kates don't censure people for living in quake-prone California or along Mount Vesuvius. They recognize that there often are good reasons to reside in such places, especially with pressure on living space increasing. However, they do criticize poor planning, short-sighted discounting of infrequent hazards, or the fatalism that says "I'll take my chances; it would be so overwhelming, I couldn't do much about it anyway."

Protection is possible

For example, Joseph Minor of Texas Tech University, a civil engineer and authority on tornado damage, calls it a mistake to take this position, as many Americans do, that you can't protect your house from a tornado. For relatively little cost and effort, he says, many houses can be strengthened to resist 90 percent of the types of tornadoes that occur in the United States. Just tying the roof firmly to the walls, and the walls to the foundation, gives considerable protection.

Geophysicists take a planetary view of Earth's forces. In the accompanying photo, a satellite view of the Western Hemisphere, it's easy to see the weather acting as a great heat distribution system. As a whole, the planet radiates as much energy back to space as it receives from the sun; but the income/ougo ratio varies with latitude. The poles tend to cool, while the tropics warm. Tropical air tends to rise, carrying heat energy upward and poleward to a point where mid-latitude storms carry it far north and south and winds spread it widely. Ocean currents distribute much heat too.

In the photo, cloud bands along the equator mark zones of rising air, the sweep of cloud ending in a swirl over the North Pacific outlines a storm system in which masses of air move north and south.

Beneath the clouds, you can see the American continents, positioned and shaped by subterranean forces that create and reabsorb the planet's crust. From time to time and in various places, strains induced by these forces are relieved by earthquakes.

Where the threat is

There's nothing especially threatening about this picture of planetary action. It represents a harmonious balancing of physical forces. But when refocusing on the smaller scale of human activity, disaster experts see a very definite



threat indeed. They see a people, heedless of our planet's natural action, developing the Earth in ways that court disaster; and they know this need not be.

"One of the major trends of our society has been to use science and technology to iron out minor disasters while building up to major catastrophe," says Dr. Kates. For example, irrigation helps farmers weather year-to-year variations in semi-arid lands, encouraging more use of such lands, while little thought is spent preparing for the rare but devastating drought.

Another disaster-prone trend Dr. Kates sees is loss of resiliency as people leave traditional ways for more "modern" life-styles. The old folk societies had a variety of strategies to fall back upon when disaster struck, he explains, but now people put all their reliance on a single technological "fix." For example, when drought struck one of these traditional societies, farmers shifted to drought-resistant crops, or they went fishing, or they traveled to live with relatives not afflicted by the drought. When such farmers shift to the one-crop "efficient" economy of the green revolution, they lose this flexibility to adapt to adverse weather.

Land control needed

Likewise, Dr. Kates notes, flood control in a developed country like the United States often means big dams and little else. Actually, he says, a wiser strategy would be to combine dams with sensible land-use control, an effective forecast and warning system, and emergency evacuation plans.

Gilbert White, behavioral scientist of the University of Colorado, points out that mobility is yet another trend that renders people vulnerable. People are moving into areas where they have had little personal experience of local hazards. Thus they don't think to prepare for the infrequent flood, hurricane, or earthquake.

Dr. White isn't speaking just of the migrations in third-world countries. He points out that droves of Americans have moved into areas of the West Coast and along the Gulf of Mexico that are prone to hurricane flooding. Because there has been no such floods in recent decades, these people seem unaware that they are as vulnerable as were the settlers of similar land in Bangladesh where a storm-driven flood swept over them in August, 1974.

Disaster experts such as Drs. Kates and White see need for a new approach to hazard management. This would couple careful, local planning of the use of land (including building and farming) with awareness of the full range of the region's important natural hazards.

No forcible removal

They would not forcibly move people from hazardous locations or forbid settlement there. But they would require that developers of hazardous areas face up to the fact that, while a natural event may be rare, it could happen tomorrow. And when that event is a widespread weather effect, such as drought, even as old and well-established an area as Western Europe or the United States must take heed.

"What people should do is to figure it out just isn't safe to use only the past 10, 20, or even 30 years of weather data as a guide," advises Don Gilmon, chief of the U.S. National Weather Service's long-range forecasting group.

Emphasizing this same point, Wayne Decker of the University of Missouri, who headed a U.S. National Research Council study of weather and food notes: "A few decades ago, weather-related disasters were regional and did not have such serious impact. Now, with today's population and development, we have reached a critical point."

In the long run, Dr. Kates says, proper hazard management can provide double benefits. It can protect people and cut property losses. At the same time, it often enhances the environment. Drought-wise planning can prevent semi-arid lands becoming deserts. A flood control site can become a public park. "There's very little reason," he says, "why we can't have our cake and eat it too."

food

Cooking with sorrel

By Judith Weyka
Special In
The Christian Science Monitor

Edinburgh, Scotland
It was when I was living in Cyprus that I was introduced to sorrel. An Englishwoman, brought up in Algeria, had made a lovely garden there and grew this herb which tastes to me like bitter lemons.

When I came to live in Scotland and became a passionate gardener myself, I decided I wanted to see sorrel growing here and to have the pleasure of cooking it. My family was not particularly encouraging, telling me the ground was too acid, but I bought two kinds of seeds, English and French, and waited to see if they would take to our Highland-type conditions.

Both kinds have settled happily in sunny, well-drained corners of their new home.

English sorrel looks much like spinach and is irreplaceable in the garden. It is no sooner cut back than more bright green leaves appear. It is slightly stumper in flavor than French and is much easier to harvest and cook.

Both are good in salads. Cooked, they make a delicious purée which can be used as a vegetable base or as a base for soup or a sauce. Sorrel is excellent with fish.

Old English cookery books indicate that sorrel was enjoyed during Tudor times and for about 200 years after, when it seems to have lost its popularity. There are many sorrel recipes in the early Tudor books. Here are some I use and enjoy.

Cooked Garden Sorrel

2 cups chopped sorrel leaves
1 onion, chopped
1 tablespoon butter

Chop a handful of sorrel and wash it, as you would spinach. Take away the thick stalks of the older leaves. Coarsely chop the leaves and tender stems and pack tightly in cup as you measure it.

Chop onion and soften it in butter as it melts over low heat. Add sorrel, which will quickly cook down. Serve as a vegetable or make a purée in a food mill (but not in a liquidizer since it will not pulverize the soft threads of the leaves).

The finely chopped sorrel can be added to many soups and stews and the leaves can be used to wrap around game before roasting. This prevents the birds from becoming too dry.

Sorrel Soup

1 onion, chopped
1 tablespoon butter
1 pound sorrel leaves
2 cups chicken broth (or veal stock)
1 cooked potato

Salt and pepper

Cook chopped onion until soft in melted butter. Add sorrel. When it has softened and reduced in size add chicken broth or veal stock and potato. Add salt and pepper and serve.

Sorrel seeds and plants are available in England from E. and A. Evell, Ashfield Herb Nursery, Ilminster, Market Drayton, Shropshire; and Mrs. Hooper, Stoke Lacy Herb Farm, Bromyard, Herefordshire.

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people

Julie Nixon Eisenhower

A self-portrait emerges from her observations of others

By Jo Ann Levine
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Julie Nixon Eisenhower is a powerhouse of energy. Yet hers is not the kind of energy that refuses to slow down long enough to take a telling verbal snapshot during a quiet moment.

In her first book, "Special People" (Simon & Schuster, \$8.95), Mrs. Eisenhower shows she can engrave an image in two lines:

"And there was no fire in Golda Meir's eyes. I had expected fire."

By writing about people who have touched her life — Mrs. Meir, Prince Charles, Anne Morrow Lindbergh, Manic Elsenhower, Ruth Bell (Mrs. Billy) Graham, and Mao Tse-tung — Mrs. Eisenhower seems to be confirming her own philosophy and viewpoints.

"Life is a gift, given in trust — like a child" (Anne Morrow Lindbergh).

"The older I get, the more alone I become." (Prince Charles).

"Do not let too much sorrow break your heart. Keep the whole world always in your far-distant eyes" (Mao).

Thus the particular lens she turns onto the special people in her book has caught the clearest portrait ever taken of Julie Nixon Eisenhower herself.

Was it hard to grow up while being constantly photographed and observed?

"Well, you do grow," she replies. "In fact, you probably grow faster. You see, I felt about 50 years old when I was 25! You grow because you have all this great experience and because you go through so much of life, joy and pain, mistakes and triumphs, compressed into just a few years. So now, I feel I'm in this long, endless decompression chamber — stretching out ahead."

Is she still recognized by the public?

She replies in a whisper, as though she had just discovered a delicious new flavor of ice cream: "I'm really not recognized! And I feel like a new person! I'm off people's minds — and apparently, with my hair short, I look different. Anyway, it's really quite a revelation to be able to go to the grocery store looking just awful because you are in a hurry, and not having to worry about a lot of people recognizing you."

In the chapter on Golda Meir, Mrs. Eisenhower reports that the former Israeli prime minister said she would never forgive the Germans or the Arabs for certain atrocities against the Jews.

"I think that one of the most deadly things you can do to yourself is to be unforgiving," says Mrs. Eisenhower. "I've learned that. And

I think most people in life learn that. Most people have something in life where they've been disappointed or wronged, where they've made errors, or whatever it happens to be. Everyone goes through their own particular tragedy or difficulty. And the road back to a full life is to be forgiving." But she says she could understand Mrs. Meir's feelings.

I tell her about the taxi driver who drove me home after listening to the first interview her father had with David Frost. He was furious at what the former president had said.

"Well," she says, "I think that we do have evidences of a kind of pathological dislike, now, of my father. And I think this is not healthy. I think the only solution is time, and perspective. Victor Lasky has written a book called 'It Didn't Start with Watergate' (Dial Press, \$10), and it is really a very detailed account of the abuses of the previous administrations. But that is just one book, and it probably will get very little circulation and publicity because he is a very conservative writer... and for a lot of reasons. I guess some people don't want perspective now — don't even want to think that there should be a perspective."

How about her own perspective, her own attitude. Is she waiting for time?

Mrs. Eisenhower hesitates, looks down at her lap, over to the wall. She is quiet.

"I think that one thing that has helped me is my faith," she says. "I really am quite reluctant to talk about faith in God, because I think it is a very personal thing, and in a way it cheapens it to go into it in great depth. But I think if you really study the Bible, you really learn more all the time; it is such a rich source. And a lot of these things you worry over don't seem that important when you are focusing on the spiritual side of life."

Asked if she feels it is a conflict of interest that her publisher has also put out books by John and Maureen Dean, John Ehrlichman, and the Watergate prosecutors, Richard Ben-Veniste and George Frampson, she laughs and says, "My father already has made some pretty funny jokes about that. But it's all in good humor. I couldn't function if I look that attitude. It would mean I wouldn't give interviews to the Washington Post, the New York Times, I wouldn't go on ABC, NBC, or CBS — because there are things they all have done I don't like. It's a good publishing house; they believe in the book; and they were good to work with — encouraging."

The Elsenhowers have recently moved to California from New York (no, David Eisenhower did not join a New York law firm and they have not moved to Pennsylvania as re-



Julie Eisenhower

By Jo Ann Levine

Nixon daughter enjoys her newfound anonymity

ported in some of the press). "The press can't get to us to confirm or deny because we don't have a secretary now and we are traveling a great deal, so all these stories about and no one knows who to check with," she says.

"My mother is a great woman," she replies. Then she mentions a passage in the Anne Lindbergh chapter of her book, where Anne Lindbergh Brown, the Lindberghs' youngest daughter, is finishing a roll of motion picture film with her mother standing alone at the water's edge on Long Island Sound, throwing handfuls of cracked corn to the birds.

"It reminds me of my mother so much," says Mrs. Eisenhower. "This ability to love and to nourish people, and yet she, too, is very much alone. But she is not alone in a desperate sense, she is just very independent. My hope is someday to write her biography."

In one chapter of "Special People," Lindbergh tells Mrs. Eisenhower about times she warned her husband not to say certain things in speeches because he would misunderstand. (He said them and he was).

Does any of this apply to her own feelings about the past?

"I know what you are saying," Mrs. Eisenhower replies. "Yes, of course I had feelings while her father was in the White House. I would have answered questions differently or that I wished he could see to it that way. But you know, the presidency is not the pressures and perspective are not. And this man is elected and he has to make his own decisions."

"In other words, for me, between the 21st and 25th, to tell my father he should do something... I really was kind of beyond my realm. It was an impossible situation... even though sometimes I felt we weren't communicating with the public, we thought the public relations were rotten, we thought they had a golden opportunity to convey what they were trying to do."

"I just think that I'm proud of my family, proud of my mother and father, and the fact that they have made since 1946, when father first ran for Congress, two years later I was born, and what sustains me is: He is to do what he thought was best."

Six weeks after President Nixon resigned in 1973, Mrs. Eisenhower received a letter from Anne Morrow Lindbergh. It said, in part, "I must say one thing to you: I hope you will remember always that you are and will be, far into the future, a living witness for father; whether or not you are a speaking witness — just as I feel that our children are will be living witnesses for my husband, after his death and mine."

"That lovely letter has given me a great deal of encouragement," says Mrs. Eisenhower. "And I think about it quite often, especially when she says that even if you are a speaking witness, you are a living witness. I think that of all the people in my book, Anne Lindbergh has affected my life the most."

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financial

Europeans find investment haven in U.S.

By Ron Scherer
Business and financial correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York

• Ted Schroer, a wealthy German businessman, bought a large Virginia farm and moved his 40 championship horses from Germany to the farm.

• The British postal office pension fund has invested \$21 million in commercial real estate in Houston.

• The châteaux in Delaware "hunt country" and Palm Beach town houses are drawing bids from Europeans and South Americans, reports Sotheby-Parke Bernet Realty.

All of these examples are illustrative of a growing trend: America has become a haven for what is termed "flight capital." This is money which wealthy Europeans or Latin Americans do not wish to invest in their own countries because of fears of adverse political trends.

Particularly in Europe, there is mounting fear of Euro-communism. From Italy, where the Communist Party has made inroads, and from France, where the leftward leaning political sector may take the election next spring, large sums of money are flowing into this country. Also, wryly notes Charles Selheimer, president of Sotheby's real estate division, "there is a lot of interest in Switzerland, but not from the Swiss." Rather he explains, it is from Swedes, Italians, and others who wish to find a better tax break for their funds.

Although real estate has been the biggest attraction in this country for foreign capital,

Mark Edersheim, deputy chairman of Drexel Burnham Lambert, says Europeans have been large purchasers of Eurodollar bonds. These are bonds sold by American corporations in Europe only but payable in dollars.

Mr. Edersheim, fresh from a European visit, says there has not been a lot of interest in the U.S. stock market mainly because of the disappointing performance of the market. And, he says there would be still more money coming here "if the dollar were stronger."

As it now stands, according to the Department of Commerce, foreigners own some \$70 billion worth of stocks and bonds. Direct investment in ownership of 5 percent or more of a company (or a plant) was only \$24 billion.

Direct investments will be picking up in this country later in the year, says Dr. Marvin Schiller, head of the New York office of A. T. Kearney, a management consultant. He says he knows of several European companies who are considering major purchases of U.S. companies to gain entry into the lucrative U.S. markets.

According to a survey by the Conference Board, some 900 new facilities were opened up in this country between 1968-75 by foreign investors. However, since there are many loopholes, and lapses in the government's methods of measuring foreign investments, some economists believe these figures are only the tip of the iceberg. Enthusiastically writes Sanford R. Goodkin in his newsletter, "My phone jingle off the wall as heavily accented people from across the world seek deals, dealers, investment properties, high rise pizza ovens,

and anything else that cash can buy."

Traditionally, when Europeans have been nervous they have purchased gold bullion. However, Mr. Edersheim says fewer Europeans are doing this since "it costs a lot of money to hold onto gold. There is a carrying charge, and storage fees. However, with Eurobonds, you get 8½ percent interest. And, as most Europeans know at \$140 per troy ounce, there is a lot of gold in the world."

Thus, Europeans seeing their friends investing in U.S. real estate have entered this country in search of all types of commercial and residential properties. Reports Carol Morton, vice-president at Eastdil Realty, Inc., "There is a lot of interest in the sun belt. Anything in Houston will sell. And, there's some good solid growth markets along Florida's east coast where the yield to investors has been better than in some major cities."

Miss Morton also notes that Europeans have been major purchasers of farmland in Illinois, driving prices up to more than \$3,000 per acre in some places.

One of the major questions Europeans had about investing in the U.S. was the nature of the new Carter administration. However, states Michael Tomasko, manager of foreign investments for Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., private bankers, "Europeans are more receptive now than they were six months ago."

Brown Brothers held a seminar for its European clients in April and introduced them to Bert Lance, director of the budget, Charles Schultz, a top economic adviser, and Steve Gardner of the Federal Reserve, among other Washington officials.

Alaskan oil boosts Panama Canal 'stock'

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Alaska's new oil pipeline could prove a bonanza for the Panama Canal.

As crude oil began to flow into the pipeline this month, the prospect that a portion of it would eventually be transhipped through the canal raised growth projections for canal traffic.

Both canal officials and the government of Panama view the prospect with enthusiasm — and see it as enhancing the value of the 63-year-old waterway.

It could play a role in current negotiations over the future of the Panama Canal. If traffic projections for the next few years indicate an increase, Panama's desire for control of the waterway (which has been in United States hands for its total history) may well become more insistent.

For several years traffic through the canal

has dropped, owing to the end of the Vietnam war, the worldwide recession, and the reopening of the Suez Canal. At present the average number of ships transiting the canal daily is 38; it was running in the mid-40s several years ago.

But according to Canal Zone Gov. Harold R. Parfitt, growth projections through 1990 show a steady upward swing in traffic.

It will be some time before any of the Alaska North Slope crude reaches the canal, but plans are being made to take the oil. Officials here note that California and the Western states do not have the refinery capacity now or on the drawing boards to handle the oil flow.

A good portion of the Alaskan oil will have to be shipped to Gulf of Mexico and East Coast ports — and the Panama Canal is the natural artery for this traffic.

But the canal is not wide enough for the huge 235,000-ton supertankers that will pick up the oil at the Alaskan port of Valdez.

Whatever oil transits the canal probably will

have to be transferred to smaller tankers (the canal locks can accommodate those up to 65,000 tons) somewhere en route. The process is not new, but it is cumbersome.

The government of Panama is negotiating with a U.S. firm to construct a terminal for storage and shipment of crude oil at Puerto Armuelles on the Pacific Coast of Panama.

Preliminary agreements with the firm, Norihvill Industries, were signed in mid-June, and a final agreement should be ready within a month for the \$42 million facility.

When completed two years from now, the facility is expected to have a capacity of 5 million barrels of crude oil.

Some of the crude may be sent to the Caribbean island of Bonaire, where Norihvill has a similar facility near refineries. But under present planning the bulk of the oil that eventually reaches Puerto Armuelles and the canal will go directly through the canal to the U.S. for refining.

Britain's new export drive off to a running start

By Ralph Shaffer
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Real English antique furniture in roll-off containers is arriving on the U.S. West Coast at bargain prices. Sales at one-third off the normal price are being held warehouse-style; not an especially new idea for American retailers, but a brand-new example of Britain's vigorous new emphasis on exports.

Part of this drive is a Queen's list for excellence in commercial exporting. Prestigious organizations like the London Chamber of Commerce and the Confederation of British Industry have greatly expanded their free export-consulting services. There are almost daily interviews in the press and on TV and radio with export experts exhorting businessmen to pay attention to details: like invoicing goods in foreign currency and shipping products according to promised schedules.

The Bank of England also is lending a helping hand to exporters. Its subsidiary, the Commonwealth Development Finance Corporation (CDFC), advises investors how to set up shop in developing countries. Upon investigation, it will provide loan and equity capital to get private-sector businesses going abroad. In many of these foreign enterprises, it will take be-

tween 30 and 50 percent ownership. In addition, it will provide financial advice and guarantees. Control remains with the British entrepreneur, and the CDFC sells its share when the business has stabilized.

There's a new retailing look to British exports, too. Businesses in the channel-port cities and in London are genuinely geared to tourist exporting. For one thing, shipping purchases

home or taking them along for British customs inspection means legal avoidance of the 8 percent British value-added tax. This has been a sales booster; but in addition, most shops have done a great deal to smooth the whole transaction for tourists. Nearly all have explanatory information along with descriptive brochures. Clerks have had special training in the details of exporting.

Foreign exchange cross-rates

By reading across this table of last Tuesday's mid-day inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges. (c) = commercial rate.

	U.S. Dollar	British M. Sterl.	French Franc	German M. Mark	Italian Lira	Japanese Yen
New York	1.00	1.7201	429.9	2.2752	2036.26	360.73
London	.5814	1.00	247.9	1.178	2036.26	234.1
Frankfurt	2.3535	4.0482	1.00	1.7171	2036.26	341.8
Paris	4.9334	8.4820	2.0892	1.00	2036.26	1.9857
Amsterdam	2.4844	4.2970	1.0615	1.00	2036.26	1.0000
Stockholm	36.1991	62.2581	15.3810	7.3370	14.8005	1.0000
Zurich	2.4832	4.2771	1.0581	1.00	2036.26	1.4574

The following are U.S. dollar values only: Argentine peso: .0202; Australian dollar: 1.125; Danish krone: 1.052; Italian lira: .001130; Japanese yen: .009369; New Zealand dollar: .6860; South African rand: 1.1000.

Source: First National Bank of Boston, Boston



By Eleanor Gurewitsch
City Councilor Emilie Lieberherr

Zurich woman weathers politics

By Eleanor Gurewitsch
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Municipal elections are less than 12 months away. Party slates are already under hot discussion. One candidate is in a particularly secure position: Emilie Lieberherr, the first woman ever to be elected to the Zurich City Council.

Before women got the right to vote and to hold political office here, Miss Lieberherr was completely nonpolitical. She taught to the city's public school system and was active in the consumer movement. In 1970, two months after women got the vote, she joined a political party and ran successfully for a seat on the City Council against stiff competition. She has been chairman of the Municipal Social Welfare Department ever since.

Virtually overnight she became a major employer. The Social Welfare Department has a staff of about 1,400 and handles (her department builds, owns, and operates hotel-type

homes for the elderly and also apartment complexes for senior citizens, with current capacity about 3,000 units and growing rapidly). She has been appointed president of the National Committee for Women's Problems and vice-president of the National Committee for Overall Energy Planning.

During seven years in office Miss Lieberherr has accomplished more than feminist image changes. In Switzerland's largest city, 18 percent of the population is over 65, a national maximum. Homes for the elderly have been built that can compete with the most modern hotels for comfort, style, and services. Apartments for seniors that are within the modest budgets of people living on their social security payments, yet attractive and convenient, have been built.

All kinds of innovative living arrangements have been introduced. One small new home for seniors has a strong communal self-help orientation; another complex rents apartments both to unwed mothers with small offspring and to some of the city's senior citizens.

"I just think that I'm proud of my family, proud of my mother and father, and the fact that they have made since 1946, when father first ran for Congress, two years later I was born, and what sustains me is: He is to do what he thought was best."

Six weeks after President Nixon resigned in 1973, Mrs. Eisenhower received a letter from Anne Morrow Lindbergh. It said, in part, "I must say one thing to you: I hope you will remember always that you are and will be, far into the future, a living witness for father; whether or not you are a speaking witness — just as I feel that our children are will be living witnesses for my husband, after his death and mine."

"That lovely letter has given me a great deal of encouragement," says Mrs. Eisenhower. "And I think about it quite often, especially when she says that even if you are a speaking witness, you are a living witness. I think that of all the people in my book, Anne Lindbergh has affected my life the most."

home



Ethnic patterns for home sewing include (from l to r) Egyptian shirt, Turkish coat, Black Forest smock, and Syrian dress

Cut the cost of 'peasant' wear — sew it yourself

By Phyllis Feidkamp
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

The price of stylish peasantry often comes high. So, ways and means of acquiring the ethnic look without making too much of a dent in your fashion dollar are welcome.

If you are nimble with thimble, needle and thread — or simply able to operate a sewing machine — you are on your way to peasant chic with "Folkwear Ethnic Patterns," an engaging series adapted from authentic national styles from here, there, and everywhere.

The patterns are the brainchild of three visually oriented young Californians who figured that the growing interest in folk costumes was

reason enough for them to set up in business.

"We first considered kits," says Alexandra Jacopetti, a weaver and embroiderer who researches and diagrams the needlework techniques that are part of some of the designs. "But that meant compromising on materials, so we ended up with patterns. With a paper pattern you can use either a cheap or expensive fabric, do a quick machine job or spend months on elaborate embroidery or quilting. It gives you total flexibility."

The shapes of the eight different patterns are all traditional ones that are currently very à la mode. There are Syrian, Gaza, Afghan nomad and desert dresses; Egyptian and Romanian blouses; a Turkish coat; a Black Forest smock; and a French chessmaker's smock patterned from the original type worn by shep-

herds who turn out "le véritable Roquefort."

A "Little Folk" envelope contains eight separate patterns for infants through age four: a selection of Nepalese, Moroccan, Mexican, Turkish, and Japanese designs for the stroller set.

Customers in fabric, needlework, and museum shops across the country have been intrigued by the handsome looks of the patterns since they first came on the market a year ago. The saple-toned cover graphics are by book-illustrator Gretchen Shields, and the patterns themselves, of heavy, reusable brown paper, are printed with sketches of each garment and hand-lettered instructions worked out by Folkwear's Barbara Garvey, who was once a computer programmer. Ann Wainwright, the

third partner, is a former fashion designer adept at translating ethnic complexities into easy-to-make modern terms.

One of the best-sellers in the line is the Romanian blouse, with smocking and cross-stitch embroidery, a style that would cost up to \$15 if you bought the hand-made import version in a store.

The fancy stitches — and the seams — can either be done completely by hand on pure silk crepe, if you choose, or made up in cord voile on a sewing machine equipped with a foot for embroidery work.

Prices of the patterns are from \$1.50 to \$4.50. You may order them direct by writing to: Folkwear Ethnic Patterns, Box 98, Fortville, California 95436.

Entertain royalty: invite a princely toad to a garden party

By Peter Tonge

Weymouth, Massachusetts
I called him Paddy when he made his home with us last season. Now he or his identical twin has returned this season, much to my delight.

As toads go, he's a handsome fellow. But it's not his looks, rather it is his remarkable eating habits that impress me so much. You see Paddy is a glutton. In the late-spring to early-fall gardening season he consumes between 15,000 and 16,000 insects — an all-protein diet that is made up largely of cutworms, potato beetles, chinch bugs, mosquitoes, and a variety of other undigestibles.



He's one of an army of garden residents that helps keep the backyard plot in balance and satisfactorily productive. If Paddy is the colonel, then the ladybugs, lacewing beetles, wasps, praying mantises, and spiders are the troops of this backyard brigade.

Moving food preferred
The American toad, like his French, English, and Australian counterparts, has one rule that he insists upon when dining. The dinner, whatever it be, must hop, crawl, jump, fly, or otherwise move around before he takes a bite. Be it ever so tasty, the toad will ignore the lifeless carcass at the foot.

During the day the toad rests up in deep shade or under some appropriately thick garden mulch and comes out with sharp-eyed appetite in late afternoon and early evening to hunt up a meal. He can be encouraged to stay around if he has this sort of cover and if you wet down the shrub-

bery on hot days. When a toad is thirsty he needs a drink like every one else. But like a few other creatures, he drinks through his skin — by absorbing dew or rain off wet leaves. It will also help if you place a shallow pan of water in deep shade which he can jump into when he wants to slake his thirst.

Potato patch hideaway
Last year the favorite resting area for my froggy friend was the potato patch where both shade and a deep shredded leaf mulch existed. His presence may be one reason I had no cutworm problems in that patch.

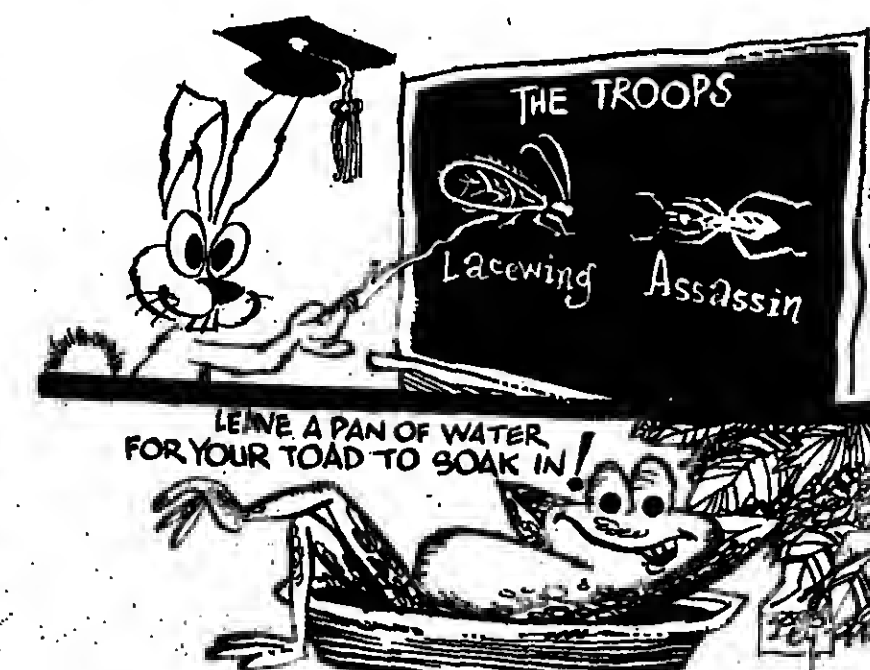
With the approach of winter, the toad hibernates by digging a hole with his back legs and covering himself up. He must dig below the frost line to survive. Last winter our resident toad made his winter home in a pile of shredded leaves. I know that because I uncovered him in the early spring when I removed some of the leaves to make an early batch of compost. I promptly covered him up again.

In any event, I plan to have an appropriately sized pile of mulch available for him this coming winter. He's welcome to have his relatives move in, too.

In controlling insect pests, "don't overlook the effectiveness of your thumb and forefinger," as the Organic Gardening and Farming Pocket Planning Guide for 1977 puts it. It is remarkable how effective this manual control can be. Each day search out possible pests.

Telling friend from foe
I find most are sluggish and readily caught first thing in the morning. But, know how to distinguish between your predator (good) insects from your leaf-eating (undesirable) insects.

Once in an overhasty attack on some Mexican bean beetle I also crushed a lady bug. I mourned the loss of the great



ally all day long. Get a good book — there are several on the market — that will help you differentiate between the goodies and the baddies.

Also keep an insect log. During the coming gardening season note down what time of year a pest puts in an appearance. As most insects turn up in the garden at roughly the same time year after year, such a record will help you stay ahead of a problem by alerting you in time to deal with pests before their numbers proliferate.

Organic methods
If something gets out of whack and a heavy pest infestation occurs, you will have to do something drastic. This will

probably require the use of sprays, most of which are just as harmful to the beneficial insects. This invariably throws the system still further out of kilter.

An organic method which does not do this and which many gardeners have found effective (though the scientific reason has still to be uncovered) is this:

Catch a cupful of the pest insect and blend them up with a quart of water and strain. Now spray the strained solution over the affected areas. This possibly chases the pests away, rather than destroying them, but it does save the harvest.

Such sprays also have little effect on other insects.

travel

Beginnings of Welsh industry on display in Cardiff

By David Parry-Jones
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

High on the airy uplands of South Wales two centuries ago, faint stirrings of a revolution were discernible which would change the face and fortunes of the world.

Hard by the limitless torrents of water pouring down from the shapely Brecon Beacons range, enterprising men discovered iron ore in an area of limestone rock. In other words, conditions were perfect for the production of vast quantities of iron and later, of steel. Ironmasters like Josiah Guest and William Crawshaw built mills and furnaces on a grander scale than anything previously seen.

Soon their product, in the form of rails, was in demand in Russia, Latin America, and the United States. At the same time high quality

coal, hewn thousands of feet below the valleys of South Wales, was being exported to fuel the new-fangled steam engine which propelled the nation's ships and locomotives.

Today Welsh industry is sleeker and more sophisticated, but its dynamic origins have not been forgotten. They are enshrined and illuminated in the country's new Industrial and Maritime Museum at Cardiff Docks, opened recently by Prime Minister James Callaghan, in whose constituency it lies.

The enterprise is the brainchild of urbane David Morgan-Rees, keeper of the department of industry at the National Museum of Wales.

"Our founding exhibits span a century and a half," he says. "Some were deliberately preserved by the owners before being entrusted to our care, others are the result of accidental discoveries."

"The earliest item on show is a table engine of 1825 from a west Wales sawmill, the latest a

Rolls-Royce Conway jet engine from a VC-10 airliner."

Many of the exhibits were installed with ease. "A number of others, however, are so massive that we placed them on the site of our main exhibition area before proceeding to build the museum around them," explains Mr. Morgan-Rees.

This outside group, collectively weighing 200 tons, includes a triple expansion engine from the Navigation Colliery in Gwent, a gas engine from a mid-Wales pumping station, and a beam engine from the defunct Cardiff Waterworks Company. Occasionally they will rumble into action for the delight of visitors, powered now by electric motor or compressed air.

At anchor beside the old quay outside the museum's front door lies the nucleus of the maritime section of the \$750,000 project, a pilot cutter that once guided vessels to harbor up the yawning Severn estuary, and a long barge

that piled the Neath Canal laden with copper and coal.

"Eventually they will be open to visitors," says Mr. Morgan-Rees. "But they still need restoration work." A team of expert craftsmen is busily working on them.

The new museum tells a vivid story of inventiveness and hard work in a country whose potential for industrial production was first ascribed 2,000 years ago when the Romans mined it for gold and silver.

Friendly invaders of today include American firms making washing machines and gearboxes, and the Japanese, whose plants turn out television sets and transistor radios. Soon these strands of history, ancient and contemporary, will be incorporated into the spacious new building overlooking the Bristol Channel.

And there is a final incentive to pull in casual visitors and scholars: As with most museums in Britain, admission is free.

Anne Frank remembered

Amsterdam: where the Frank family hid from the Gestapo

By Dee W. Martin
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The people were solemn as they walked through the empty rooms. They spoke in the hushed tones reserved for churches.

My companion and I stood silently, looking at the photograph of a dark-haired teen-age girl. Had she lived, she would have been about my age now. And like me, she might have been a writer. For that is what Anne Frank had wanted to be.

Although Amsterdam is a modern and upbeat city, it still seeks to preserve its past, with restored 17th-century gabled office buildings and more than 40 museums. Most of these preserve Holland's art and culture. One seeks to remind us of a tragic part of modern history.

The Anne Frank House at 263 Prinsengracht is not a museum in the conventional sense; it is a memorial to eight people who hid here from the Nazis for two years during World War II. Nor is it a house, really. Their hiding place was the back section of a canal bank building where Anne's father, Otto Frank, had operated a spice import business. (Many canal bank structures are long and narrow, with a front section overlooking the canal and an "achterhuis" — backhouse — fronting on a courtyard or street.)

Like many others

From the outside, the Anne Frank House looks like hundreds of other structures that line Amsterdam's 70 miles of canals. We climbed a steep stairway to the second floor, paid a fee of about \$1.50, and entered the front part of the structure, where Otto's office had been. On the walls are plaques tracing the rise of the Nazi movement and the persecution of the Jews during World War II.

From the front section we stepped into the achterhuis where

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the group had hidden until they were discovered. The Nazis had removed all the furniture and possessions, and the rooms remain empty today, except for a kitchen stove. The emptiness only added to the cathedral silence that prevailed there. We moved quietly through the rooms, pausing to study odd bits of paper that Anna had pasted on the walls 30 years before — a news clipping of some happy event, fashion sketches, a film magazine photo of Ray Milland.

We emerged into the front part again, this time on the third floor, which features an exhibit of Anne Frank memorabilia. Here are smiling photographs of Anne and her family, personal mementos, and copies of her diary, which has been translated into nearly 50 languages.

Anne was a happy, outgoing girl growing up in Frankfurt, Germany, when Hitler rose to power. The family moved to Amsterdam in 1933 to escape Jewish persecution, and her father became manager of a successful import business. Then in 1940 the Germans stormed into Holland and occupied Amsterdam.

Letters to a friend

Anne received a cloth-bound diary for her 13th birthday on June 12, 1942. She began writing in it every few days, addressing her entries to an imaginary friend: "Dear Kitty." Less than a month later, on July 9, the Franks and another family fled to the hidden annex to escape deportation to a Nazi concentration camp. In the group were Anne and her parents and her older sister Margot. Mr. and Mrs. Van Daan, and their teen-age son Peter. Albert Jan Dussel, a dentist, joined them later.

She continued keeping the diary, writing long, perceptive entries about the tension and monotony of hiding. Much of the diary was a probing analysis of herself. It revealed a complex, sensitive, and extremely perceptive young girl, who called herself a "little bundle of contradictions."

"My light superficial side will always be too quick for the deeper side of me," she wrote, "and that's why it will always win."

The group stayed hidden for two years and a month. Despite the constant anxiety and fear of discovery, Anne managed to keep a youthful optimism. One of her last entries read: "In spite of everything, I still believe that people are really good at heart."

Then on August 4, 1944, Gestapo fists pounded on the outer doorway. Someone had betrayed them to collect a bounty of about \$1.50 per person. The group was first shipped to a detention camp at Westerbork, Holland, then to the dreaded Auschwitz. Anne and some others later were sent to Belzen, and Anne's death in March, 1945, came just weeks before the camp was liberated.

Only survivor

Otto Frank was the only survivor of the group. He returned to the warehouse at 263 Prinsengracht, where he found Anne's diary in a pile of rubble after the Gestapo had cleared out the annex.

He first had it published as a memorial to his daughter as "Her Achterhuis." It quickly captured the emotions of Europe and was published throughout the world. The English edition was printed in 1952 as "Anne Frank: The Diary of a Young Girl," an American stage adaptation, "The Diary of Anne Frank," won the Pulitzer Prize, and the Antoine Parry and Critics' Circle awards in the 1950s. It became a movie in 1959 and was produced for television in 1961.

I stood in one of the silent, empty rooms at 263 Prinsengracht. Outside, I could hear the Westertoren Church carillon that had cheered Anne as she wrote in her diary. And I recalled the words of biographer Ernst Schnabel: "In his book about Anne's life:

"Her voice was preserved out of the millions that were sil-



Anne Frank's statue on the Westermarkt

enced, this voice no louder than a child's whisper... It has outlasted the shouts of the murderers and has soared above the voices of time."

arts/books

Japan: can it be modern without going Western?

The Japanese, by Edwin O. Reischauer. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press. 443 pp. \$15. London: Harvill. £11.25.

By Takashi Oka

The acknowledged master of Japanese studies in the United States has distilled the wisdom and ideas garnered during a lifetime of practical as well as scholarly involvement with Japan. His style, as always, is deceptively simple; this copiously illustrated book is one that scholars should ponder and that the general public can read with delight.

Writers on Japan tend to fall into two camps. One camp emphasizes the long geographic isolation of the Japanese and their consequent "difference" from other people.

Book review

particularly the Western. They stress how, in the midst of often wrenching change, continuity has characterized the Japanese make-up.

The other school brings out parallels between the Japanese and Western societies. In, for instance, the development of feudalism in the Middle Ages. In chronicling Japan's response to the challenges of modernization, the writers of this school emphasize the dynamic and changing aspects of Japanese society and suggest an increasing convergence born of the similarity of problems faced by modern man whether in Japan or in the West.

Professor Reischauer resolutely avoids oversimplification. He starts with a historical survey; then follows a discussion of society, politics, and relations with the world. Chapters on "The Group" and "Individualism" are succeeded by one titled "Individualism."

On the whole, it is plain that his sympathies lie with those who take hope from trends toward convergence rather than differentiation between Japan and the West. One suspects this sympathy arises as much from Professor Re-

schauer's basic attitude toward Western civilization and society as it does from his studies of Japan.

For the challenge that Japan presents to Western man is in the end a challenge to his concept of himself. Are the ideas, the goals, the values he has built up over the centuries the fruit of a particular set of historical circumstances which cannot be repeated, and to which all non-Western peoples seeking the material and civilizational rewards of the West must adapt themselves? Must the Vietnamese or the Fulani learn that Gaul was divided in three parts, along with Pythagorean theorems and the good news of Christ's coming, in order to unlock the secrets of the atom and to obtain a society that functions in the modern sense? For modern most often means Western, even to those who reject Westernization for their peoples.

Japan is the example par excellence of the Westernization and modernization of a non-Western society. Yet such important differences remain between Japanese and Western societies that both Japanese and Westerners sometimes wonder whether the gap can ever truly be bridged. Professor Reischauer believes it can. The solutions Japan has evolved to cope with industrialized society, the urbanization of life, and elective parliamentary democracy are uneven. Yet Japan has undoubtedly been successful economically and has pursued certain ideals — for instance, the renunciation of war.

Out of these experiences and attitudes Professor Reischauer finds hope that unassertive and modest as has been Japan's role in the world power game so far, the country could help to "lead the way toward the development of the global fellow-feeling that mankind needs for survival."

Takashi Oka is a Monitor staff correspondent based in London.



By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

Taking home a bonsai, Kyoto, Japan

'Saville': David Storey's novel of a Yorkshire mining family

Saville, by David Storey. New York: Harper & Row. Publishers. 368 pp. \$10. London: Jonathan Cape. £4.50.

By Roderick Nordelt

This is the kind of novel you live in. Such an effect is not unexpected from David Storey, whose remarkable talents as both novelist and playwright are of the sort to draw readers and spectators into vivid segments of experience remote from their own. Whether construction men, small-time athletes, or inmates of an asylum, Storey's characters have been presented in ways to convey the individual traits and

daily activity that give texture to their existence.

Now the focus is on a miner's family, the kind that tends to be forgotten unless disaster hits the headlines — but whose service to the rest of us becomes dramatized these days

Book review

as the oil problem accentuates the need for coal. Mr. Storey, like the central character of "Saville," is a Yorkshire miner's son who went on to higher education. But this is no romanticization of poor boy and gallant schoolteacher in the "Cord of Green" manner.

It is in the Storey mode of accumulated, seemingly avowed detail in which eruptions of emotion have special force.

Small wonder that this book received Britain's distinguished literary prize, the Booker Award, and arrives in the United States with praise from British reviewers. There are lapses in its more than 500 pages (including a small but repeated howler, "pains of laughter"). But they fade before its human qualities.

Colin Saville is the mining-village boy who shows enough promise to be sent to a city grammar school. He grows up in an uneasy realm between his bleak origins and the beckoning world of the better-off, including the girl

he loves and the older woman with whom he has an affair. How can he seek the different life for which his parents have sacrificed? He prepares him — without turning away from life they refuse to leave? He faces the resistance of his younger brother, who wants to stay in the mines, believing: "I can improve on them. I can do a better job."

There's not much to be done about the working class, says another character. Colin replies: "I don't see them all like that, I suppose. As members of a class." Neither does David Storey. As he follows his characters through their life and achievements, he deftly indicates the distinctions of class while maintaining a spectrum of individualities.

When Colin's father obsessively builds World War II air-raid shelter, the narrative's construction down into the ground reveals Storey's dramatic use of the process of creating a pavilion on stage in "The Contract." With relentless, simple declarative sentences and laconic dialogue Storey piles up episodes of people touching across social barriers awkwardly meeting again after growing apart. The setting may be a coal town, but the lives are recognizable well beyond its borders. Storey must share some of Colin's uncertainty and something of his "arrogant" faith in gains stronger as things get worse.

Roderick Nordelt is the Monitor's assistant chief editorial writer.

Sigmund Freud and Sherlock Holmes collaborate

By David Sierrall

"The Seven-Per-Cent Solution" is a talky but elegant entertainment, the sort of thing Sherlock Holmes might have unwound with when his victim was in the shop.

Even if it adds an occasional fillip of trendy sex or violence to its period story, it remains essentially a well-crafted detective novel.

Film review

coming thriller with a major touch of the absurd and a cheery love for its own characters and words. Plus some of the scarier dream sequences ever filmed.

Freud is one of the heroes of the "Solution." The other, amazingly enough, is Sigmund Freud. It has become fashionable for books, plays, and movies to make fictional use of real-life figures, but Michael Meyer, author of the "Solution," novel and screenplay, is certainly tripping from the real to the fantastic with no particular regard for where one leaves off and the other begins.

He may choose the most sordid side of Holmes, recalling that the fictional sleuth has a weakness for cocaine; but he also remembers that Freud in real life experienced (and studied) the same kind of habituation, and he gives his plot on the doctor's somnambulant help for the famous detective. More important,



Nicol Williamson plays Holmes

he condenses the bizarre story of a beautiful actress and her exotic kidnapper, sending psychoanalyst and sleuth on a merry chase that meets such dangers as a stampeding horse and a sword fight atop a speeding train.

Though Meyer's script gets verbose at times, a sturdy cast makes most of it seem fun. Nicol Williamson's Holmes is as high-strung as he is brilliant, making us wonder about his emotional health even as we applaud his single-minded determination to find the bad guy. Williamson's Holmes seems more like a man than a machine, and he gives his plot on the doctor's somnambulant help for the famous detective. More important,

helpful bloodhound on the head and ex-postulates, "Invaluable creature!" instead of plain old "good dog."

Alan Arkin's Freud is too restrained; still, he provides a relief from the overplaying that has marred much of Arkin's work, and lends extra charm to the doctor's amusingly ironic childish gestures. Robert Duval turns from his sinister "Godfather" image to give us a convincingly gussy Watson, and Vanessa Redgrave is a similarly cast as the beautiful victim, Sir Laurence Olivier splendidly plays an unjustly maligned (that's right) Moriarty. It is also nice to see Samantha Eggar again, even in a small part, and Joel Grey is magnificent in the cameo role of an eccentric villain. Jeremy Kemp makes a fine wicked baron.

Herbert Ross's direction is, if anything, too meticulous. Careful and colorful, it well illustrates the ballet-trained filmmaker's concern with the serious subtexts of his plots. He even musters a Hitchcockian sense of structure in revealing the story's final secrets, though the key image he chose might have been less explicitly shocking.

Ross's mood is still basically comic, but nothing could be less like his last hit, offering "The Sunshine Boys." Maybe Holmes and Freud and the many-day boys, muddy but unbroken, even when the going gets toughest, are a little more like him. At their best, they are a little more like him. At their best, they are a little more like him.

education

Play: the work of babyhood

By Keel Garland Burt
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

During a visit to our house a preschooler named Jeffrey, drawn to the woods at the edge of our backyard, proposed to his sister, "Let's play dinosaurs. I'll be prehistoric man." Quickly avoiding being cast in the role of an extinct animal, three-year-old Courtney announced, "And I'll be prehistoric woman!"

Bright children choose grown-up roles for pretend activities. Slower-developing children often get stuck playing the baby or some kind of animal.

Before two years of age children enter into simple forms of make-believe play. This is one sign that your baby now is able to entertain ideas and images in thought. He is not just locked into the concrete things he looks at.

To encourage imagination you can offer simple props. A toy telephone turns a toddler into a mommy or daddy talking to a friend, sometimes with striking similarities to parents' customary gestures or body posture. A corollary of plastic bottles or some envelopes and a slotted shoebox can transform a child instantly into a milkman or postman. A wagon or the arm of an easy chair makes a suitable delivery van; it also serves as a commuter train for a businessman or career woman. Kitchen utensils foster playing roles as home cooks — either male or female. A tool kit inspires work as a builder or gardener. Hats and costumes launch flights of fancy, too.

These fantasies may begin during solitary play, but if a parent enters into the fun as customer or on-the-job colleague, the situation can be used to expand a toddler's vocabulary. Parental participation prepares the way for make-believe games with peers later on. As just under two-year-olds phase out of the intense examination of small objects and the physical environment of their home, they become increasingly interested in their mother. They watch her actions. They call upon her more frequently for assistance or approval. They see a new toy as a means of hooking her on interaction with them.

No toy serves this purpose better than the ever-popular ball. What parent can offer a ball as a plaything without spending a few moments playing catch?

Interest in balls begins during the crawling period, with lightweight beach balls a favorite because a little push sends them a long way. Footballs are also fascinating because they wobble strangely when shoved. Crawlers, walkers, and runners also like balls because retrieving them provides the opportunity to exercise their newly developed manner of covering ground.

At the age of 15 months, according to Harvard Preschool Project experts, a child plays with a ball more frequently than any other toy. The experts note that the most captivating type of ball is one most parents would never think of purchasing for a toddler: the classic Ping-Pong ball. It bounces a lot of times when dropped; it creates a hypnotic series of sounds as it taps its way along the floor. It is small enough to be held in one small hand, and throwing it will not knock over any lamps and thereby invite a scolding.

A neophyte's ability to problem-solve can be strengthened through puzzles, lotto cards, and pull-apart, put-together toys. The parent's job is to present the simpler ones first and work up to the more complicated. Infant puzzles of wood, hard rubber, or plastic are good starters. European jigsaw puzzles to be found in gift shops or educational toy stores are well worth the money. The pieces of each puzzle can be readily identified for storage by marking the backs with different colors of cloth tape.

Lotto cards exercise a two- to three-year-old's amazing ability to distinguish discrepancies. Although lotto sets are often sold as a game for several players, matching the cards to the game board is a happy form of solitaire, especially if mom is nearby doing some behind-the-scenes arranging to ensure the toddler doesn't have too much trouble choosing the appropriate card. The easy cards have very dissimilar pictures. The harder cards have pictures with subtler differences.

A child who enjoys toys with compound parts that fit together needs care-taking parents who will help him keep each conglomerate stored in its own box or basket. Between the ages of two and three a child produces his first creations. A piece of paper with a few random crayon strokes can be displayed on the refrigerator door. A twisted piece of play dough that is allowed to harden becomes a decorative sculpture for the coffee table. A tower of blocks is preserved to show family members returning at dinner time. Scenes of a playground, a harbor, a campsite, a town, are constructed of miniature people, animals, buildings, and vehicles. These scenes must be barricaded against a pet or sibling who might spoil the setup too soon after its arrangement.

The moppet's first signs of pride in accomplishment and the parent's usually genuine enthusiasm boost these early creative activities.

Play with toys may be the work of babyhood, but it is simultaneously the fun of adulthood as many young couples have happily discovered.

Last of three articles



Two-year-old builds a 'skyscraper'

By Keel Burt

RHODESIA...

This year there are nearly 80,000 children in schools controlled by the Ministry of Education.

In the primary sector there are 160 schools of different types. Some are large day schools with numbers exceeding 800; others are small country schools with a high proportion of boarders; yet others are small schools with a limited age range or small numbers over the full range and, therefore, composite classes. Most of these schools comprise infants and junior sections in the same buildings, but some infant schools are quite separate from junior schools. To cater for children in outlying districts there is a special Correspondence School which enjoys such a high reputation as to attract pupils from other countries.

In the absence of the restriction which might be imposed by a high school entrance examination, the primary schools are under no obligation to confine themselves to a cramped and narrow syllabus. There is thus full scope for the progressive educationalist, and teachers have both the incentive and opportunity to keep abreast of modern trends and methods in education.

There are 35 high schools controlled by the Ministry. Some of these are single-sex schools, and many have boarding accommodation. Entry to high school normally takes place at the age of 12, and the nature of the curriculum is such that pupils are able to select the courses best suited to their individual ability and interest levels. While most schools offer facilities for commercial and technical work, it is not intended that the education in any stream should become vocational; the object is rather to provide a sound education in the broadest sense.

Various examinations are taken in high schools with a high proportion of pupils being entered for the G.C.E. 'O' and 'A' level examinations administered by the Associated Examining Board in England. The results achieved compare more than favorably with those achieved by pupils in the United Kingdom.

The teaching staff in schools are well qualified — virtually all primary school teachers are certificated non-graduates, while in 1976 nearly 80% of high school teachers were graduates. They enjoy good working conditions, which include small classes (less than 26 in high schools and less than 27 in primary schools on average), pension fund, regular leave, and the opportunity to engage in a wide range of extra-mural activities.

Further information is available on request from THE EDUCATION OFFICER (STAFFING) P.O. BOX 8024, CAUSEWAY SALISBURY, RHODESIA

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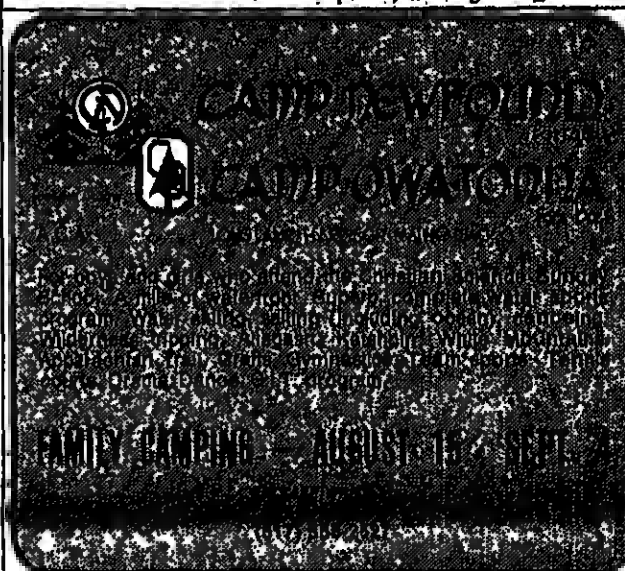
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Lettre à mon père à Prague

par Milena Tanska

C'est maintenant certain, mon cher père, que tu feras ton sixième-dix-septième anniversaire sans moi. On a vraiment fait échouer de façon cruelle le beau projet que nous avions fait d'organiser une réception pour ton anniversaire chez moi aux États-Unis. La décision du gouvernement tchécoslovaque de ne pas te laisser quitter le pays est maintenant définitive et, ainsi que tu l'as expliqué dans ta lettre, tu n'as pas le droit d'y faire appel.

Depuis janvier, quand tu as demandé pour la première fois la permission de rendre visite à la fille et à tes deux petits-enfants, nous avons, toi et moi, vécu dans une expectative et une tension nerveuses dans l'attente de ce qui arriverait. J'ai essayé d'être optimiste, pourtant, particulièrement en raison des bruyantes affirmations faites par le gouvernement de Prague qu'il resterait fidèle à ses engagements d'Helsinki de 1975.

Tu te souviens que dans l'une de mes précédentes lettres, j'ai cité une parole de l'Acte final de la conférence d'Helsinki qui, en fait, parle de nous. Il se réfère à l'importance des contacts humains; il prévoit que « les états

participants considéreront favorablement les demandes de voyages » et que « les demandes de visas temporaires pour rendre visite aux membres de leurs familles seront traitées sans distinction quant au pays d'origine ou de destination ».

De belles paroles. Ta demande de visa de sortie fut refusée de même que ton appel envoyé au Président de la Tchécoslovaquie. Je pleurais, frustrée et en colère. C'était bien gentil de ta part, cher père, d'inclure dans ta dernière lettre des paroles d'espoir que peut-être dans le futur...

Mais le futur pour moi, c'était ce mois-ci. Ton anniversaire avec nous; la remise de son diplôme à notre « petite » Milana, comme tu l'appelles; ta surprise de voir que Danica, qui o quitta son pays d'origine à l'âge de deux ans, peut encore parler avec toi dans ta langue; notre petite récolte attendant les soins experts que tu seul peux lui donner. Avons-nous trop demandé quand nous désirions être réunis pendant six semaines? Quelqu'un devrait-il avoir vraiment le droit de nous refuser les petites mais précieuses joies d'être ensemble, un

père, sa fille et la famille de celle-ci? Après tout nous n'avons jamais revendiqué quelque chose de spécial tout juste pour nous, et nous deux, nous savons que nous ne sommes pas seuls à éprouver ce chagrin.

Témoignant récemment devant un comité du Congrès à Washington, Nureyev, le fameux danseur de ballet, a dit quelque chose qui ne sera jamais publié à Prague ou à Moscou. On a empêché sa mère de lui rendre visite pendant seize longues années et on ne l'autorisa pas à quitter l'Union soviétique. Nureyev est célèbre, bien entendu, et il a beaucoup d'amis et d'admirateurs influents qui ont essayé bien des fois de soulager son épreuve personnelle, mais en vain.

Le cas des droits de l'homme de Nureyev est maintenant connu du public, mais quelqu'un en parlera-t-il à Belgrade, où des préparatifs en vue d'examiner « dans quelle mesure les recommandations que contient l'accord d'Helsinki ont été appliquées » sont faits par des gens ayant polimentement du pouvoir? Et quelqu'un mentionnera-t-il jamais la tristesse et l'angoisse éprouvées par des mil-

liers de personnes, comme toi et ta fille, qui sont pas célèbres et qui sont destinées à vivre au marge des droits de l'homme?

Que peut-on faire pour secourir les gouvernements de l'Europe de l'Est afin qu'ils consentent à un peu d'emancipation et de respect à la main? Je ne le sais pas, mais je suis certaine que le Président de mon nouveau pays trône élève la voix pour la défense des droits de l'homme et de pouvoir vivre avec des gens qui peuvent toujours rendre visite à leurs parents, mères, leurs filles et fils.

Je désire encore (et j'espère) te voir, et pourquoi, sans que tu le saches, je repense à l'appel public. Je suis désespérée parce que j'aurai 78 ans l'année prochaine et parce que ton gouvernement continue à détruire, cyniquement et vindictivement, notre désir et notre rêve d'être ensemble de nouveau, au moins pour quelque temps. Je dois protester.

Milena Tanska est une ancienne journaliste et citoyenne tchécoslovaque qui vit avec sa famille en Nouvelle-Angleterre.

Brief an meinen Vater in Prag

Von Milana Tanska

Mein lieber Vater, es sieht nun fest, daß Du deinen 77. Geburtstag ohne mich feiern wirst. Unser schöner Plan, daß wir deinen Geburtstag bei mir in den Vereinigten Staaten feiern könnten, wurde auf eine wirklich grausame Weise vereitelt. Der Beschluß der tschechoslowakischen Regierung, Dir keine Ausreisegenehmigung zu erteilen, ist nun endgültig, und wie Du in deinem Brief erklärst, hast Du nicht das Recht, Berufung einzulegen.

Seit Januar, als Du zum erstenmal die Reiseanmeldung beantragtest, um Deine Tochter und zwei Enkelkinder zu besuchen, haben wir beide in nervöser Hoffnung und Spannung gelebt, was wohl geschehen würde. Ich bemühte mich jedoch, optimistisch zu sein, zumal die Regierung in Prag mit lauter Stimme erklärte, daß sie zu ihren 1975 in Helsinki eingegangenen Verpflichtungen stehe.

Wie Du Dich erinnern wirst, zitierte ich in einem meiner früheren Briefe einen Abschnitt aus der Schlussakte der Konferenz in Helsinki, der tatsächlich auf uns zutrifft. Er bezieht sich darauf, wie wichtig menschliche Kontakte sind; er sieht vor, daß „die Teilnehmerstaaten Gesuche auf Reisen wohlwollend prüfen“ und

daß „Gesuche auf zeitweilige Besucherreisen zum Zweck von Begegnungen mit Mitgliedern ihrer Familien... ohne Unterschied hinsichtlich des Herkunfts- oder Bestimmungslandes behandelt werden“.

Schöne Worte. Dein Antrag auf ein Ausreiseseitum wurde abgelehnt, ebenso wie Deine Bitte, die Du an den Präsidenten der Tschechoslowakei schicktest. Ich weinte vor Enttäuschung und Ärger. Es war sehr lieb von Dir, lieber Vater, in Deinen letzten Brief besänftigende Worte der Hoffnung einzuschließen, daß wir vielleicht in der Zukunft...

Aber für mich war die Zukunft dieser Monat. Dein Geburtstag bei uns; die Schulabschlussfeier unserer „kleinen“ Milana, wie Du sie nennst; Deine Überraschung, daß Danica, die ihre Heimat mit zwei Jahren verließ, sich noch mit Dir in Deiner Sprache unterhalten kann; unser kleiner Steingarten, der darauf wartete, von erhabenen Händen gepflegt zu werden, was nur Du tun kannst. Haben wir nun zuviel gebittet, wenn wir für sechs Wochen vereinigt sein wollten? Sollte jemand tatsächlich das Recht haben, uns die kleinen, aber kostbaren Freuden

des Zusammenseins zu verweigern — einem Vater, seiner Tochter und deren Familie? Schließlich haben wir niemals etwas Besonderes nur für uns beansprucht, und wir belägen wissen, daß wir in unserem Schmerz nicht allein sind.

Als der berühmte Ballettänzer Nureyev kürzlich vor einem Kongress-Ausschuß in Washington Zeugnis ablegte, sagte er etwas, was niemals in Prag oder Moskau veröffentlicht werden wird. Sechzehn Jahre wurde es seiner Mutter verweigert, ihn zu besuchen, und es ist ihr nicht erlaubt, ihn zu besuchen, und wie Nureyev ist natürlich berührt und hat viele einflußreiche Freunde und Bewunderer, die sich schon viele Male darum bemüht haben, ihm sein privates schweres Los zu erleichtern. Doch alles vergebens.

Nureyevs Fall in Bezug auf die Menschenrechte ist nun allgemein bekannt; aber wird jemand in Belgrad darüber sprechen, wo von politisch einflußreichen Menschen Vorkehrungen dafür getroffen werden, die Erfüllung des Abkommens von Helsinki zu prüfen? Und wird jemand die Traurigkeit und die Pein auch nur erwähnen, die auf Tausenden von

Menschen wie Dir und Deiner Tochter lastet, die nicht berührt und dazu verurteilt sind, im Rande der Menschenrechte zu leben?

Was kann man tun, um die Regierungen von Osteuropa dazu aufzurufen, etwas Entgegenkommen und Humanität zu zeigen? Ich weiß nicht, aber ich bin ganz gewiß stolz darauf, daß der Präsident meines neuen Heimatlandes seine Stimme zur Verteidigung der Menschenrechte erhebt und daß ich unter Menschen leben kann, die ihre Eltern, Töchter und Söhne jederzeit besuchen können.

Es ist immer noch mein Wunsch (und meine Hoffnung), Dich wiederzusehen; und so ebenbürtigem Grunde trau ich mir meiner Bitte — ohne Dein Wissen — an die Öffentlichkeit. Ich bin verzweifelt, weil Du kommendes Jahr achtundsechzig sein wirst und weil Deine Regierung weiterhin zynisch und rachsüchtig unseren Wunsch und Traum zerstört, wenigstens für kurze Zeit wieder vereint zu sein. Ich muß einfach protestieren.

Milana Tanska, eine ehemalige Journalistin aus der Tschechoslowakei, lebt mit ihrer Familie in New England.

Letter to my father in Prague

By Milana Tanska

It's now certain, my dear father, that you will celebrate your 77th birthday without me. Our beautiful plan for a birthday party in my home in the United States has been thwarted in a cruel fashion indeed. The decision of the Czechoslovak Government not to let you leave the country is now final and, as you explain in your letter, you have no right of appeal.

Since January, when you first applied for permission to visit your daughter and two grandchildren, you and I have lived in nervous expectation and tension as to what would happen. I tried to be optimistic, though, particularly in view of the loud claims made by the government in Prague that it stood by its Helsinki commitments of 1975.

You remember that in one of my previous letters I quoted one particular section of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference which, in fact, talks about us. It refers to the importance of human contacts; it provides that "partic-

ipating states will favorably consider applications for travel" and that "applications for temporary visas to meet members of their families will be dealt with without distinction as to the country of origin or destination."

Fine words. Your application for an exit visa was rejected and so was your appeal sent to the President of Czechoslovakia. I was crying, frustrated and angry. It was very kind of you, dear father, to include in your last letter soothing words of hope that maybe in the future...

But the future for me was this month. Your birthday with us; the graduation of our "little Milana," as you call her; your surprise that Danica, who left her native land at the age of two, can still talk with you in your language; our little rock garden waiting for the expert care only you can provide. Have we asked for too much when we wanted to be reunited for six weeks? Should someone actually have the

right to deny us the little but precious joys of being together, a father, his daughter, and her family? After all we have never claimed anything special just for ourselves, and both of us know that we are not alone in our grief.

Testifying recently before a congressional committee in Washington, the famous ballet dancer Nureyev said something which will never be published in Prague or Moscow. His mother has been prevented from visiting him for 16 long years and is not allowed to leave the Soviet Union. Nureyev is famous, of course, and has many influential friends and admirers who have tried many times to alleviate his private ordeal. All in vain.

Nureyev's human rights case is now publicly known, but will anyone talk about it in Belgrade where preparations to review "the fulfillment of the Helsinki agreement" are being made by people with political power? And will anybody even mention the sadness and agony experienced by thousands of people like you

and your daughter who are not famous and yet doomed to live on the periphery of human rights?

What can be done to shake governments in Eastern Europe into acceptance of some civility and human decency? I don't know, but I am certainly proud that the President of my new country is raising his voice in defense of human rights and that I can live with people who can always visit their fathers and mothers, daughters and sons.

I still want (and hope) to see you and that's why, without your knowledge, I'm making my appeal public. I'm desperate because you will be 78 next year and because your government continues to destroy, cynically and vengefully, our desire and dream to be together again, at least for a while. I have to protest.

Milana Tanska is a former journalist and citizen of Czechoslovakia who lives with her family in New England.

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Traduction de l'article religieux paru en anglais sur la page The Home Forum
[Une traduction française est publiée chaque semaine]

Protection contre les cataclysmes

Est-il vraiment possible d'être prêt à affronter un cataclysme important? Des mesures humaines peuvent faire beaucoup pour atténuer les effets, mais seule une compréhension du Principe qui est le créateur, la Cause première de tout, peut nous assurer une sécurité totale. Ce Principe est Dieu, l'Amour divin.

L'Amour crée-t-il, cause-t-il ou permet-il l'ouragan, le tremblement de terre, l'inondation, l'incendie? Il ne le pourrait ni ne le voudrait. Alors, quelle est cette violence que nous ressentons et voyons lors d'un cataclysme? C'est nécessairement quelque chose en dehors de l'être, de la création ou du gouvernement de Dieu. Mais Dieu est Tout. Donc l'existence ou les événements en dehors de Lui, quelque réels qu'ils puissent paraître, ne sont que des suggestions et non des réalités. Si nous acceptons ces suggestions comme réelles, nous sommes hypnotisés par elles et, selon la croyance, nous en faisons l'expérience. Est-ce là quelque chose qu'il vous est difficile de croire?

La Bible nous rapporte l'histoire du prophète Élie que l'Éternel mena sur le haut d'une montagne. Il y eut un vent fort, puis un tremblement de terre, puis un feu. Mais dans chaque cas, Élie remarqua que l'Éternel n'était pas dans ces choses-là. Et dès lors Élie s'éleva jusqu'à triompher d'un grand nombre de limitations de la matérialité. Plus tard, Christ Jésus s'entrelait avec Élie ainsi qu'avec Moïse sur la mont de la transfiguration. Et Jésus dit à ses disciples: « Il est vrai qu'Élie doit venir, et rétablir toutes choses. »

Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreur et Fondateur de la Science Chrétienne, inclut ceci dans sa définition d'Élie: « Evidence spirituelle opposée au sens matériel; la Science Chrétienne, par laquelle peut se discerner le fait spirituel de tout ce que voient les sens matériels. » Dans la mesure où nous atteignons la capacité de discerner le fait spirituel, nous pouvons nous sentir à l'abri des prétendus cataclysmes naturels ou de leurs effets. Et le fait spirituel est toujours bien davantage que l'absence d'un événement matériel. En cas de menace d'un cataclysme, le fait spirituel est bien davantage que le fait qu'un tel événement n'est pas occasionné ou autorisé par le Principe divin de l'être. C'est le fait plus élevé que la gloire de l'Amour divin s'exprime, non pas dans la tempête, le tremblement de terre ou l'inondation, mais dans la paix immaculée, la beauté, la maîtrise de soi, l'ordre et l'éclat du Principe infini que la pensée inspirée peut percevoir.

Christ Jésus comprenait si bien la parfaite bonté du Principe qu'il put démontrer de façon pratique la contrôle qu'exerce la Principa sur les illusions de la croyance matérielle. Il réduisit littéralement au calme une tempête en mer. La Science Chrétienne n'offre pas une formule, mentale ou verbale, pour nous protéger contre les cataclysmes ou pour les maîtriser. Mais elle nous explique effectivement la vérité de l'être, du Principe divin et de sa création, l'homme, qui nous donne, pour autant que nous la comprenons, la sagesse nécessaire à notre protection et à celle d'autrui, la peripatétisme qui révèle la moindre menace d'un cataclysme, l'inspiration divine qui nous révèle de la croyance hypnotique en des causes et des effets matériels et enfin la reconnaissance de l'autorité divine dont nous sommes investis en vue de démontrer que toutes les forces naturelles demeurent à jamais sous la contrôle de l'Amour divin.

Il n'existe aucun chemin facile permettant d'atteindre ces objectifs, mais on peut y parvenir petit à petit. Et c'est maintenant même l'heure de commencer nos efforts en ce sens. Nous pouvons pour bien faire commencer par le sens d'amour que nous entretenons. Alons-nous suffisamment maintenant pour consacrer chaque jour un certain temps à la prière,

reconnaissant la suprématie du Principe divin et niant, comme irrédelle, la puissance de forces apparentes en dehors du contrôle du Principe — pour toute l'humanité? Honorons-nous Dieu suffisamment pour travailler chaque jour à maîtriser nos sentiments envers autrui, à surmonter la violence ou à valoir notre croyance en la puissance ou la réalité de la violence? Veillons-nous constamment à l'Entendement divin et qui sont incluses dans notre nature spirituelle réelle en tant que reflets de Dieu?

Quand nous pouvons répondre affirmativement à ces questions, nous commençons à apporter l'harmonie dans notre propre existence. Nous pouvons alors commencer à nous attendre à voir la soumission des forces naturelles dans notre propre existence consciente et dans la vie des habitants d'autres parties du monde. Nous pouvons commencer à démontrer peu à peu ce qu'Élie et Jésus ont prouvé — tout pouvoir appartient à Dieu, le bien, et il n'y a aucun autre pouvoir.

1 Matthieu 17:11. 2 Science et Santé avec la Clé des Écritures, p. 585.

*Christian Science (Kritik der Wissenschaft)

La traduction française du livre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne, « Science et Santé avec la Clé des Écritures » de Mary Baker Eddy, est en vente en anglais en regard. On peut l'acheter dans les Salles de Lecture de la Science Chrétienne, ou le commander à Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Pour tous renseignements sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Übersetzung des auf der Home-Forum-Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden religiösen Artikels
[Eine deutsche Übersetzung erscheint wöchentlich]

Schutz vor Katastrophen

Können wir wirklich auf eine größere Katastrophe eingestellt sein? Menschliche Vorkehrungen können viel dazu beitragen, die Folgen abzuschwächen, doch nur wenn wir das Prinzip, den Schöpfer, die erste Ursache von allem, verstehen, können wir uns völlig geschützt wissen. Dieses Prinzip ist Gott, die göttliche Liebe.

Bewirkt oder verursacht die Liebe einen Orkan, ein Erdbeben, eine Flut oder ein Feuer, oder läßt sie sie zu? Sie tut das nicht und könnte es auch nicht tun. Was ist dann die Gewalt, die wir spüren und sehen, wenn sich solche eine Katastrophe ereignet? Sie muß etwas außerhalb von Gottes Sein, Gottes Schöpfung oder Regierung sein. Da aber Gott Alles ist, muß das, was von Gott getrennt existiert oder vorkommt — wie wirklich es auch erscheinen mag —, eine Suggestion sein; es kann keine Wirklichkeit haben. Wenn wir diese Suggestionen als wirklich akzeptieren, werden wir von ihnen hypnotisiert, und wir glauben, sie zu erleben. Finden Sie das schwer zu glauben?

Die Bibel berichtet, daß Gott den Propheten Elia auf einen Berg führte. Ein großer Wind kam, dann ein Erdbeben, dann ein Feuer. Elia stellte jedesmal fest, daß Gott nicht in diesen Gewalten war. Und danach schritt Elia vorwärts und triumphierte über viele Begrenzungen der Materialität. Später sprach Christus Jesus mit Elia und Mose auf dem Berg der Verkündigung. Und Jesus sagte zu seinen Jüngern: „Elia soll freilich kommen und alles zurechtbringen.“

Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und

Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, schreibt in ihrer Definition von Elia unter anderem: „Geteilte Augeneinsichtigkeit, die dem materiellen Sinn entgegengesetzt ist; die Christliche Wissenschaft, durch die die geistige Tatsache von allem, was die materiellen Sinne erblicken, erkannt werden kann.“ Wenn wir die Fähigkeit erlangen, die geistige Tatsache zu erkennen, können wir uns vor sogenannten Naturkatastrophen oder deren Folgen sicher fühlen. Und die geistige Tatsache bedeutet immer viel mehr als das Nichttrotten eines materiellen Ereignisses. Wenn eine Katastrophe droht, besagt die geistige Tatsache viel mehr, als daß solch ein Ereignis nicht von dem göttlichen Prinzip des Seins verursacht oder zugelassen wird. Ferner erblickt das inspirierte Denken die Tatsache, daß die Herrlichkeit der göttlichen Liebe nicht im Sturm, Erdbeben oder in der Flut zum Ausdruck kommt, sondern in dem reinen Frieden, der Liebelkeit, Selbstbeherrschung, Ordnung und dem Glanz des unendlichen Prinzips.

Christus Jesus verstand die vollkommene Güte des Prinzips so gut, daß er auf praktische Weise die Herrschaft des Prinzips über die Illusionen der materiellen Annahme demonstrieren konnte. Er stillte buchstäblich einen Sturm auf dem See. Die Christliche Wissenschaft bietet keine gedankliche oder gesprochene Formel, um Katastrophen zu verhindern oder die Menschen vor ihnen zu schützen. Sie erklärt uns jedoch die Wahrheit des Seins, des göttlichen Prinzips und seiner Schöpfung, des Menschen; und in dem Maße, wie wir sie verstehen, verleiht sie uns die Weisheit, uns und andere zu schützen, die Voraussicht, eine drohende Katastrophe zu erkennen, die göttliche Inspiration, uns aus dem hypnotischen Glauben an materielle Ursachen und Wirkungen zu erwecken, und schließlich die Erkenntnis unserer göttlichen Autorität, zu demonstrieren, daß alle Naturkräfte immer von der göttlichen Liebe beherrscht werden.

Es gibt keinen leichten Weg, diese Ziele zu erreichen; aber wir können sie stufenweise erlangen. Und wir sollten schon jetzt beginnen, sie anzustreben. Wir könnten sehr wohl mit unserem eigenen Begriff von Liebe anfangen. Lieben wir schon jetzt genug, um jeden Tag einige Zeit im Gabeit an der Herrschaft des göttlichen Prinzips festzuhalten und die Macht schenkbaren, außerhalb der Herrschaft des Prinzips bestehender Kräfte als unwirksam abzuweisen? Und lieben wir schon jetzt genug, um das für die ganze Menschheit anzuerkennen? Ehran wir Gott genug, daß wir täglich daran arbeiten, unsere Gefühle anderen gegenüber zu beherrschen, Gewalttätigkeit oder unseren Glauben an die Macht oder Wirklichkeit der Gewalttätigkeit zu überwinden? Achten wir beständig darauf, daß wir nur die Gedanken hegen, die ihren Ursprung im göttlichen Gemüt haben und in unserem wahren, geistigen Wesen als Widerspiegelung Gottes enthalten sind?

Wenn wir diese Fragen bejahen können, werden wir anfangen, Harmonie in unser Leben zu bringen. Wir können dann erwarten, die Naturkräfte in unserer eigenen bewußten Erfahrung und im Leben der Menschen in anderen Teilen der Welt unter Kontrolle zu sehen. Wir können beginnen, schrittweise das zu demonstrieren, was Elia und Jesus bewiesen haben — nämlich daß alle Macht Gott, dem Guten, angehört und daß es keine andere Macht gibt.

1 Matthäus 17:11. 2 Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 585.

*Christian Science (Kritik der Wissenschaft)

Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuchs der Christlichen Wissenschaft, „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift“ von Mary Baker Eddy, ist mit dem englischen Text auf der gegenüberliegenden Seite erhältlich. Das Buch kann in den Lesesälen der Christlichen Wissenschaft gekauft werden oder von Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Auskunft über andere christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache erteilt auf Anfrage der Verlag, The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.



By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

How to Paint the Portrait of a Bird

First paint a cage with an open door then paint something pretty something simple something fine something useful for the bird next place the canvas against a tree in a garden in a wood or in a forest hide behind the tree without speaking without moving. . . . Sometimes the bird comes quickly but it can also take many years before making up its mind. Don't be discouraged wait wait if necessary for years the quickness or the slowness of the coming of the bird having no relation to the success of the picture. When the bird comes if it comes observe the deepest silence wait for the bird to enter the cage and when it has entered gently close the door with the paintbrush then one by one point out all the bars taking care not to touch one feather of the bird. Next make a portrait of the tree choosing the finest of its branches for the bird paint also the green leaves and the freshness of the wind dust in the sun and the sound of the grazing cattle in the beat of summer and wait for the bird to decide to sing. If the bird does not sing it is a bad sign a sign that the picture is bad but if it sings it is a good sign a sign that you are ready to sign so then you pluck very gently one of the quills of the bird and you write your name in a corner of the picture.

Jacques Prevost

Translated from the French by Paul Dehn
From "A Gathering of Poems" edited by Maxwell Nurnberg
©1966 Washington Square Press.

Bird in a cage after Aesop

I caught a golden singing bird
no bigger than a ring.
I put him in a golden cage
and bid him brightly sing.

He would not sing by morning tide;
he would not sing at noon;
he would not sing till darkness
had closed up all the room.

In golden air I heard him once,
I caught him singing plain.
O will he never sing a song
by light of day again.

Norma Farber



From "The Tao of Painting" by Mei-Mai Sze ©1966 Bollingen Series XLIX, Pantheon.

"Birds and Cages" by Mei-Mai Sze

Painting a bird

A bird painted perched on a branch is different from one painted in a cage. It should have the movement (*sheng ting*), giving an impression of (its *shih*) being about to fly, turning to one side bending over, or looking up; for its form is never rigidly set. Often, however, it may stop a moment and may perch, and may be seen front view. The example here shows a bird hanging upside down, about to fly down, giving an impression of change and further lively movement.

From "The Tao of Painting" by Mei-Mai Sze ©1966 Bollingen Series XLIX, Pantheon - Vol. 2.

Portland childhood

The swings are quiet in the rain.
The wind twinkles and the soft clanking chains
Whisper to the hidden sun.
Oh, playground lost in clouds!
What are you?
The silent land.
The hollow sound of the flagpole cord against the long pipe.
Long, empty pipe rising.
Flagless on schoolless days.
In the rain. Mosses, wet.
Portland.
Childhood.

Ciao Griffith

Malcolm and the swan

With Malcolm one just never knew. In the morning, on his way to the Law Courts, he would emerge from his chambers in the Temple, that sanctuary of British law, clothed in the regulation black jacket and striped pants. A most dignified figure. But on sailing days, leaning against his dinghy, in old clothes, battered hat pulled low and masking his eyes, he looked so scruffy, so almost down and out, that more than one stranger offered him a tip to be ferried across the creek. Had they seen his eyes, observant, kindly, but with a twinkle lurking in their depths, they might have thought again.

Having ferried his client across with expert ease and grace, Malcolm always bowed and accepted the tip. After all, he explained, one couldn't embarrass the chap and, to a Scotsman, (this said with elaborate gravity), money is always money.

To his friends Malcolm, individualistic and untrammelled, was a delight. His tilts at conventional windmills were always in pure fun, no one was ever harmed. Still, it was as well, his friends realized, to be prepared for anything.

On a certain June evening, the last June before the war, London was en fête. It had been a glorious day. The window boxes along Park Lane and in Piccadilly were brilliant in scarlet and white and royal blue, filled with geraniums, marguerites and lobelia, or fragrant with hyacinths, wallflowers or cherry pie. Malcolm had invited a party of friends to the opera, to be followed by a supper party at the old Berkeley Hotel, famous for its restaurant. Light from the chandeliers sparkled on the silver and glass decking out the tables and enhanced the bright dresses of the women.

Malcolm, immaculate in formal black and

white, led his party to a table in one of the windows. From here one could look across the room to admire the central decoration, a swan sculptured in ice, floating on a lake of glass. An arrangement of flowers had been placed in the hollow where the wings met. It was all beautiful and elegant.

Suddenly, in the middle of a sentence, the guest on Malcolm's right realized that he had stiffened and his eyes became fixed, staring straight ahead. It was a very warm night, and though a breeze flowed through the half-open windows, it did little to cool the atmosphere - air conditioning still being in the future. Following Malcolm's gaze the lady saw what Malcolm saw. Suspended from the tip of the swan's beak, the thinnest part of the bird's anatomy, was a large drop of water, shimmering in the light reflected from a nearby chandelier.

Malcolm rose to his feet without a word. Very slowly and deliberately he threaded his way through the intervening tables. Arriving at the raised platform, and slowly drawing out his snowy handkerchief from the breastpocket of his jacket, he delicately removed the offending drop. Then, carefully drying the rest of the beak, he refolded his handkerchief and replaced it again in his pocket.

By this time a hush had fallen on the restaurant. Eyes, some startled, many amused, were fixed on the tall figure as Malcolm, supremely unconcerned, made his way back to the table. His expression was grave, but in the deep-set eyes a twinkle danced. Slowly he seated himself. Then turning to the lady on his right he said: "Do forgive me, you were saying when the swan interrupted us. . . ."

Marjorie Bruce-Milne

Vase of flowers

I recall as I arrange this vase of flowers that there were Indians who thought the chief difference between the red man and the white was that Indians never picked flowers just for pleasure. Plants, they believed, had "sacred uses known only to secret owners."

And so they did no doubt.
And so they still may do.
For the Jesuits, the Passion Flower explained the life of Christ;
Canterbury Bells were dedicated to St. Augustine;
the Myrtle belonged to Venus,
and the Rose, to Mary Magdalene -
and to me.

E. S. DeVito

The jam jar

Oval for holding
resting on a white plate (purity
matched by studied sweetness)
the jam jar wears the symbol
of the berries crushed to fill it.
The sun worked here
and the brown earthworm soil
dripped rain in tempered drops
through a shuttle of goodness
enough and enough. With the lid
concealing the red-barred judge
often from a tasting spoon no one
would guess the wooden intrusion
to a winter table
when snow is on the ground.

Jean Harper

The Monitor's religious article

Disaster Protection

Can we really be ready for a major disaster? Human preparations can do much to soften the effects, but only an understanding of the Principle that is the creator, the First Cause of all, can assure us of complete safety. This Principle is God, divine Love.

Does Love create, cause, or allow a hurricane, an earthquake, a flood, a fire? It would not. It could not. Then what is the violent thing we feel and see when such a disaster occurs? It is necessarily something outside God's being, creation, or government. But God is All. Then existence or events outside Him, however real they seem, are but suggestions, not realities. If we accept these suggestions as real, we are hypnotized by them, and in belief we experience them. Do you find this hard to believe?

The Bible tells of the prophet Elijah led by the Lord to stand on a mountaintop. There was a great wind, then an earthquake, then a fire. But in each case Elijah observed that the Lord was not in these things. And from here Elijah went ahead to triumph over many of the limitations of materiality. Later, Christ Jesus conferred with Elijah (Elias) together with Moses, on the mount of transfiguration. And Jesus said to his disciples, "Elias truly shall first come, and restore all things."

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, includes this in her definition of Elias: "Spiritual evidence opposed to material sense; Christian Science, with which can be discerned the spiritual fact of whatever the material senses behold." "Insofar as the ability to discern the spiritual fact comes to us, we can feel safe from so-called natural disasters or their effects. And the spiritual fact is always much more than the absence of a material occurrence. In the case of threatened disaster it is much more than the fact that such an event is not caused by or permitted by the divine Principle of being. It is the further fact that the glory of divine Love is being expressed, not in storm, earthquake, or flood, but in the pure peace, loveliness, self-control, orderliness, and brilliance of infinite Principle that inspired thought can behold."

Christ Jesus understood so well the perfect goodness of Principle that he could demonstrate in a practical way the control of Principle over the illusions of material belief. He literally stilled a storm at sea. Christian Science does not offer a formula, mental or verbal, for protection from disasters or for their control. But it does explain to us the truth of being, of divine Principle and its creation, man, which, insofar as we understand it, gives us wisdom to protect ourselves and others, foresight to detect a thread of disaster, divine inspiration to wake ourselves from the hypnotic belief in material causes and effects, and ultimately recognition of our divine authority to demonstrate that all natural forces are always under the control of divine Love.

There is no easy road to the attainment of these objectives, but they can be attained by degrees. And the time to begin striving for them is now. A good place to begin is with our own sense of love. Do we love enough now to devote time each day to prayer acknowledging the supremacy of divine Principle and denying as unreal the power of seeming forces outside the control of Principle - for all mankind? Do we honor God enough to work daily to bring under control our feelings toward others, to overcome vio-

lence or our belief in the power or reality of violence? Do we watch constantly to see that we entertain as our own only those thoughts that originate in the divine Mind and that are included in our real, spiritual nature as reflections of God?

When we can answer affirmatively, we will begin to bring harmony into our own lives. Then we can begin to expect to see natural forces coming under control in our own conscious experience and in the lives of people in other parts of the world. We can begin to demonstrate step by step what Elijah and Jesus proved - that all power belongs to God, good, and there is no other power.

*Matthew 17:11; *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 588.

The healing touch of God's love

In the Bible God promises, "I will restore health unto thee, and I will heal thee of thy wounds."

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OPINION AND...

What the Russians are doing in Mali

By Scott Thompson

Timbuktu does exist. It is in the vast West African state of Mali, which is almost twice the size of Texas. If someone asked today what he would find there, the answer might be "a Russian."

It should not come as a surprise to students of Soviet strategy in Africa that the Russians now are apparently constructing two substantial military air bases in Mali, for its location is well placed for many Soviet objectives. Mali may appear to be at the earth's end in the middle of the Sahara desert, but these new air fields are closely connected to Soviet aims throughout Africa, where in the past year Soviet gains have been nothing short of astonishing.

Where does Mali fit into Soviet strategy? Mali has long been friendly with the Russians, especially in the early years of independence (1960) after its traumatic break with Senegal, its more Western-oriented federal partner. The Soviets gave the first Malian President, Modibo Keita, a Lenin Peace Prize and the country much economic assistance. Mali's radical rhetoric in the United Nations and elsewhere pleased the Russians, while Soviet help to radicals in the Congo and southern Africa suited the politicians in Bamako, Mali's capital.

Then, in 1967, Keita was overthrown by his army, an event the Soviets barely commented on, preoccupied as they were with arming the Nigerian Government during its civil war. Nigeria was more important, and Mali in any event had been inching its way back toward good relations with France.

But the Soviets kept deeply involved: their military aid in 1974-75 was over \$8 million. And suddenly, last summer, travelers in Mali noted a sudden growth in the number of Soviet personnel in the country, without, however, discovering their mission. Now, authoritative sources have verified the reports coming from Bamako that work is going on rapidly on two large bases — one near Bamako, the other quite isolated in the Sahel. Administration sources have not confirmed the nature of Soviet activity, perhaps because the information would almost certainly have come from photo reconnaissance.

To understand why the Russians would construct bases there requires a knowledge of both Soviet doctrine for the projection of power and Soviet strategic objectives in Africa. The Russians in the first place have

learned not to become excessively dependent on any one friend far afield. They know from much experience how swiftly they can be ejected from unstructured and turbulent developing states. Thus they cultivated good relations with Syria and used it as a "fallback" when relations with Egypt cooled; Iraq plays the same role to Syria. Multiple options is the name of the game for Soviet strategists.

In Guinea, Mali's neighbor on the coast, the Russians have had military basing privileges since 1970. The Soviet Navy had been invited to provide a cordon sanitaire around the nervous Guinean President, Sékou Touré, whose regime Portuguese raiders had tried to overthrow. The Russians used the opportunity to begin staging Atlantic reconnaissance flights, in areas of great strategic significance to which the U.S. Navy had theretofore had unfettered access.

Last summer, just before the Russians began showing up in Mali, it was known that Sékou Touré was increasingly nervous about his Soviet guests; in fact Washington missed a golden opportunity to help Touré restore the credibility of his nonalignment. So the Russians were creating their alternative option —

something at least several Washington are on record as predicting.

There is a broader role for the bases. The gaudy Soviet airlift in the fall of 1975 — over Algeria and Mali, to Guinea, then the Atlantic. Mallon airspace was vital to success of the Soviet intervention in the resupply of the new Soviet military presence in Somalia, Mozambique, Ethiopia, and elsewhere. It is assured if other routes fail.

There may well be a strategic function for the bases, though it is too early to say. Part of Africa long afforded strategic depth for French military plans, something of which the Russians would be well aware.

These new installations thus will play a role in the Soviet projection of power around Africa — a continent of great strategic significance. As for Mali, it is interesting to see yet another "nonaligned" country willing to extend strategic facilities to the Soviet Union. Success, apparently, still counts.

Professor Thompson, former a House Fellow assigned to the Peace teaches at the Fletcher School of Law Diplomacy.

Is Tolkien Hobbit-forming?

Melvin Maddocks

One of the more wondrous fairy tales of our time recounts how an obscure Oxford professor, specializing in the West Midland dialect of Middle English, wrote fairy tales about creatures called Hobbits and a place called Middle-earth, and became as rich and famous as a fairy-tale emperor in his own right. "Why did that vision so strike the minds and harmonize with the aspirations of innumerable readers around the world?" asks Humphrey Carpenter, wisely delaying *The Question* until the last page of his new biography "Tolkien" (Allen and Unwin £4.95).

Almost a decade after the world went Frodo-crazy and bought about 3 million copies of "The Lord of the Rings," The Question still remains unanswered and perhaps unanswerable, like a sorcerer's riddle. All that one can conclude is that there may be a lot more of John Ronald Reuel Tolkien in everybody than anybody — including Tolkien himself — would have dared to suppose.

If the lives of fairy-tale authors must have a moral, like fairy tales themselves, the moral of Tolkien's life would be this: Writers (and readers) of romances do not enter that kingdom of once-upon-a-time because they lead romantic everyday lives, but because they do not. Tolkien was a poor, bright scholarship boy, brought up in the disenchanted industrial smoke of Birmingham. He was orphaned at the age of 12. Words were from earliest childhood his solace, his other world. He learned to read before he was four, and quickly proceeded from English to Latin and French.

He did not care for "Treasure Island," but he loved Andrew Lang's "Red Fairy Book" and "dear old dragons with a profound desire." At seven he wrote his first fairy tale, from which he learned that you could say "a great green dragon" but not "a green great dragon." Besides dragons, his childhood passion was for trees. He drew them. He liked to be with them.

By 16 the magic of words was becoming his science. He had added Greek, German, and Spanish to his languages and commenced his study of Middle English and Old Norse. He was described as a boy with a serious face and "perfect manners."

After inventing a language of his own ("Nevboah" or the New Nonsense) he moved on to medieval Welsh and Finnish at Oxford. After Oxford he had his own adventure: World War I. He survived the trenches along the Somme, and during convalescence he bought a cheap notebook, inscribing on the cover: "The Book of Lost Tales."

"Nothing else really happened," his biographer confesses. Tolkien married another orphan, produced a family, and became a professor of Anglo-Saxon at Oxford. He lived in rather drab suburban houses and took his vacations at popular seaside resorts. To fellow members of the Coalbrook or Inklings — those whimsical club Old Boys perpetuate as one of the exclusively mea-

culine mysteries of English life — Tolkien was a good chap who had been known to impersonate a polar bear at a New Year's Eve party by painting his face white and dressing in a sheepskin rug. During a brief career as a car owner he startled his wife and children by having in traffic rather like a knight-errand. "Charge 'em and they scatter," he would cry at the crossroads.

But for the most part he was the prince in disguise — a smallish figure, indistinguishable from a thousand other middle-aged Englishmen in tweed jackets on their bicycles. The only thing was, those "lost tales" never quite got lost. Late at night, in an office-study he converted out of his garage, Tolkien (when he wasn't playing Patience or doing the Times crossword) would write away in a fine calligraphic hand about forces of light and evil in a primordial forest — this medieval myth-maker of the suburbs, this Merfyn camouflaged as an Oxford don!

Do we solve Tolkien by summing him up as a paradox? On the contrary, we might be closer to the truth if we judged him most typically an artist in this distance between the world he lived in and the world he imagined — the "Primary World" and the "Secondary World" as he termed them.

It had been an ancient human right, Tolkien once insisted, to create his "Secondary World" — to "build gods and their houses out of dark and light" and fill the crannies with elves and goblins. What Tolkien (and his readers) suggest is that, even in the late 20th century, mythmaking remains not only man's right but his urgent need.

Priorities for the poor

Charles W. Yost

Tehran, Iran. There was held recently at Gajereh in the mountains above Tehran a workshop entitled "Getting on with the New International Economic Order." Its participants were international — Iranian, North and South American, South Asian, Arab, and European. Its co-chairmen were the Iranian Minister of Education and the director of the Aspen Institute's International Affairs Program.

The critical aspect of the "new order" with which these men and women were chiefly concerned was basic human needs. The sad fact is that, even in this era of science and progress, there are well over one billion human beings, more than a quarter of mankind, whose minimum needs for food, health, and elementary education are not being met.

Some of these, shockingly enough, are in the very rich countries like the United States. More are in countries like Brazil and Mexico whose economic growth has recently been amazing but who have not distributed the benefits of that growth among the mass of their people. Still more are in the populous nations of South Asia and Africa where per capita income is still, as it has been immovably, below \$200, but where there are far larger numbers at this level than ever before.

The workshop debated the trade-off between growth and equity, whether rapid economic growth will eventually produce equity and when, whether it is tolerable in the meantime to allow a generation or two to live and die in object poverty.

One participant asserted that growth is usually financed by "cheating" rural populations, by keeping agricultural prices low so that industrial wages can be low so that, in turn, what are euphemistically called "savings" can be squeezed out for investment.

American participants reported that Secretary of State Vance at the recent Paris Conference on Economic Cooperation had said: "The American people will support an effective aid program that is devised clearly and specifically to meet human needs." They will also expect that recipients of assistance display a proper concern for the economic, social, political, and human rights of their citizens.

It was also noted that the United States Congress may adopt legislation which will restrict U.S. aid, even that extended through international agencies, to recipients conforming to a viable standard for the meeting of basic human needs and the protection of human rights.

Representatives of third-world countries at the Gajereh workshop claimed that imposing such conditions could be merely a pretext for

keeping United States development assistance at its present low levels, since the profound social and political changes necessary to meet Western standards in these respects would clearly require many decades.

Others insisted that, if such conditions for resource transfers were to be laid down by developed countries, the process should be symmetrical and fair; that is, the developing countries should require the rich to curtail their extravagant overconsumption of food and energy and to control more effectively the inflation which constantly escalates the prices of industrial goods the poorer countries must buy. Robert McNamara was quoted as saying recently that "even dogs and cats in America have a better standard of nutrition than tens of millions of children in the developing countries."

To these objections it was replied that, valid as they might be, the reluctance of developed country elites to support aid programs which do not reach the truly poor is a political fact of life which governments must face. Whatever the difficulties, it was agreed, there must be a far more calculated effort than in the past to meet basic human needs, probably in first of all by concentrating on the rural populations on whom all the others depend.

Attention was directed by another participant to a little-noticed social phenomenon with

profound political implications inside and outside the third world. Thanks to the recent marketable spread of primary education a larger number of literate men and women in coming days be entering economic and social life than ever before in history. What solutions, peaceful and violent, will this unprecedented phenomenon produce?

Several others warned, however, that exponents must be wary of providing higher education to all or many of these young billions, unless they are also willing to provide jobs for them commensurate with the higher expectations such education would generate.

Finally, it was recognized by all the participants that the many-faceted "new international economic order," with which we agreed must get on, is still very far from being orderly. It is only a paradoxically and hopelessly controlled disorder, and is likely to remain for decades to come.

The only way by which a real international order could be established would be by setting up an international authority or authority with far more power than any now have, and that is the last thing today's nations, both rich and poor, all so jealous of their sovereignty yet prepared to do.

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COMMENTARY

What Europeans should know about the Concorde tie-up

By Joseph G. Harrison

If the British and French Governments wish to place blame for the Concorde's inability to land at New York City's Kennedy airport, they have a suggestion. They should place this blame on that solemn group of powdery-winged, silver-buckled, ruff-necked gentlemen, who, two centuries ago, drafted the Constitution of the budding United States.

In these statesmen's efforts to frame a compromise between the strong central government which was needed and the fiercely held rights of the newly established individual states, there were sown the seeds of London's and Paris' present frustration.

In fact, London and Paris are suffering no more such frustration and confusion than are daily visited upon Washington itself, upon the fifty individual states and upon countless American citizens. For such bafflement is in-born in the American system.

In most European countries what the central government decides is virtually final and final throughout the whole nation. To those living under such a unitary government, the Amer-

ican (and Canadian) federal system is difficult to understand. To Europeans the fact that the Constitution of the United States reserves to the individual states all powers not specifically granted the national government is an essentially alien concept.

Thus, when London and Paris are wamed that Washington may not have the constitutional power to force the port authority of New York to allow the Concorde to land, the British and French find this hard to believe. Indeed, they go further. They ask themselves (and not only themselves) whether this may not be merely an excuse on Washington's part to ban the Concorde for selfish commercial reasons. Such suspicions are enhanced by President Carter's statement that his administration will not unduly pressure New York on this matter.

But that the President is wise not to attempt to do so is underlined by the recent decision of a federal appeals court (only the Supreme Court stands higher). The New York Port Authority indeed has the right to set aircraft

noise standards, the court ruled. While this is not a final word, and while the Port Authority has no right to be capricious in setting such standards, this court decision further strengthens the states' power to control their own environment.

Yet, just how far such state power goes, is often as perplexing and uncertain to Americans as it is to foreign observers. In fact, hardly any aspect of American political life is more ill-defined than this two-century-old conflict over where federal rights end and states' rights begin. It is doubtful if a single day passes without this question being argued within some national state or local organ of government. Ultimately, hundreds of such questions come to the federal courts for decision.

And the course of such court decisions can resemble the ebb and flow of the tides. Sometimes the flow of enhanced power is towards the federal government in Washington. Then reaction sets in and now restraint is placed upon Washington's authority.

Nor is the course of this perpetual struggle between Washington on one side and the states and municipalities on the other ever clear-cut. At the very moment that federal power is being increased or confirmed through a court decision in one area, a simultaneous decision may limit freedom of federal action in another.

That Americans are sometimes as baffled as Europeans as to where power lies in America may be of small comfort to the British and French governments as they fret over the Concorde's exclusion from New York. But, like Americans, Europeans can trace this to the Founding Fathers of the 18th century, who, doing their best in a formidably difficult situation, may even have smiled over the legal powers they were bequeathing their offspring.

Joseph G. Harrison, a former chief editor of *The Christian Science Monitor*, spent many years writing from Europe.

Storing up grain — now

By Gerald Clekot

The world has a second chance to bring to reality an international system of grain reserves, a necessary ingredient in achieving world food security. With continued population growth and widespread climatic changes, it could well be the last chance.

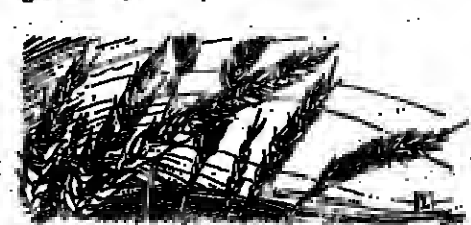
For the first time since the World Food Conference in Rome the extra grain now exists to establish reserves. This was not possible when grain was scarce and prices high at the time of the 1974 conference. But nations have so far failed to bring to reality the agreements necessary to channel these or future supplies into a reserve system. They will have another opportunity at the International Wheat Council meeting in London at the end of June.

What happens to this "extra" grain will have a great impact on world food security. Judging from past history, failure to reach a reserve agreement would likely result in two courses of action:

• Nations might try to dispose of the "surplus" through export subsidies, indiscriminate increases in food aid, or livestock feeding.

• Equally dangerous, nations might restrict production. This is what the U.S. and others did in the late 1960s and early 1970s when the major exporting countries reduced by one-third their acreage planted to wheat.

Such steps would set the stage for a repetition of the 1972-74 disaster; bad weather would guarantee it.



Besides securing the current supply for future needs, an adequate international agreement would encourage food production in developing nations, and eliminate extreme price gyrations, benefiting both producers and consumers.

The U.S. role in the International Wheat

Council discussions is critical. With the Carter administration accepting a more explicit role for prices in its domestic carryover reserve plan, a major obstacle to agreement may be weakening. Perhaps more important than specific details, however, is the overall purpose the U.S. seeks to achieve.

If its emphasis is on price stability rather than food security, as appears to come to be the case, it could end up with a proposal emphasizing production controls rather than stock building. Either controls or stocks could be used to support prices. But with increasing food needs, production cutbacks make disaster inevitable. As the UN World Food Council notes: "Production restrictions conflict fundamentally with the carrying of reserves and are inimical to world food security."

It is also important the U.S. not overload the reserve negotiations by seeking to have them serve as a vehicle for broad commercial trade reform. If, for example, the U.S. were to make agreement on the use of export subsidies a prerequisite, it might never achieve an international food reserve agreement.

A third factor deals with the participation of poor nations. Assuring access to the reserves by the poorest nations on equal or better terms than other countries may prove to be a point of contention. To date the U.S. proposal incorporates no special arrangements for poor, food-importing nations, but prefers to treat these through food aid and the regular channels dealing with balance-of-payments problems. Indeed, legislation recently passed by the Senate to provide a separate U.S. reserve to meet emergencies worldwide is testimony to this two-track approach.

In sum, the U.S. needs to be sure that its negotiators go to the London discussions focused on achieving food security, with price stabilization seen as the outgrowth of an adequately defined stock holding plan. Likewise, it needs to have a definite proposal for sheltering the world's current "surplus" lest it be squandered before formal commercial negotiations conclude 8 to 12 months from now.

Mr. Clekot is director of the American Friends Service Committee's world hunger project.

Readers write

Has the West deserted southern African whites?

In reviewing events in Africa during the past years, one asks, "What has happened to the West?" It seems that it has sunk into lethargy. The interests of its fellow beings and also its own interests are threatened but no one seems to care.

The saying "blood is thicker than water" seems to be shockingly out-of-date and if any truth and kin of the West are threatened by Communism, the attitude seems to be "my brother's keeper."

Since the colonial powers withdrew hundreds of thousands have perished at the hands of tyrants. The West, apart from raising its hands in horror, has remained completely neutral. Meanwhile the Russians' influence, either direct or through agents, has moved inexorably southward.

In which direction is the West moving? By the decisions the Western powers make, they seem to be playing more and more into the hands of the Soviets. Invariably the African leaders backed by the West are either Communist or actively supported by Communists. Why are England and the U.S. only interested in banding Rhodesia over to those whose intention it is to oust the whites and so bring chaos to a well run and peaceful country? We can go on asking questions and questions.

Even those who have publicly declared their intention of creating Marxist states in Rhodesia and South-West Africa, bringing them directly under Russian rule, receive support from the West, from those very countries

which profess to be anti-Communist.

Then there is the last and perhaps the biggest question of all. A question many would be glad to have the answer:

Have the United States and England given the Soviet Union carte blanche in the whole of Africa in exchange of a nonaggression pact? Barkly West, South Africa Richard Wallbridge

With the Monitor's almost total support against the Rhodesian Government over these past months, I wonder if it, like some others in the media and public life, has been persuaded unduly by Kissinger's blunder into African and Rhodesian affairs.

After the Communist victory (earned or otherwise) in South Vietnam, Henry K. appeared to have swung several degrees toward the leftist slant of some United Nations members and much of the third world at the present time. If the United States really wants this hypocrisy, that is up to Americans. But if it is so, it is a sad and unwise course to follow.

The Monitor should support a basic policy toward peace and stability for our friends. Rhodesia appears to treat its black population well, and to improve it. I consider that Rhodesia was treated in a shabby manner by Wilson of Britain. By whose standards is the Rhodesian Government considered illegal? Rhodesia had a proper right after all these years, to be free, with friendly relations with Britain too, if that were possible. But Wilson in his

stubbornness or bias turned that down, and others are following the same unwise course.

The often delicate and charged atmosphere in Rhodesia and similar situations should not be deliberately stamped toward anarchy and brutality.

Toronto L. G. Parsons

Mr. LePelle says it all. "The world is a better place if it is a better place." The June 13th issue of the Weekly International Edition superbly says it all.

He alone, without words, has perfectly captured that which will not go into words; that which many eminent commentators of many nations have unsuccessfully sought to explain during the past Queen Elizabeth's Silver Jubilee week. He has understood that the lion's wounds serve only to draw the monarch and her people closer in a mutual bond of love. And that the closeness of this mutual love can help to heal the nation.

London Pamela G. Palmer

White House pay
Joseph Harsanyi's criticism of President Carter's acceptance of the spoils system (May 10) is well taken, but let me correct one slight misimpression. Mr. Harsanyi cites the example of a \$42,500 assistant to the president who only earned \$8,000 the previous year of the Democratic National Committee. He then refers to this assistant as a "young man of 25 years." If Mr. Harsanyi is questioning the assistant's

salary in relation to his abilities, he is passing his own value judgment on that particular individual. But if Mr. Harsanyi is questioning the practice of paying a 23-year-old presidential assistant the salary for which a position is rated, I think we should remind Mr. Harsanyi that people in government as well as business are paid according to their abilities — not age.

George Bohan, age 23
Public Relations Director
Seattle University

[Mr. Harsanyi's note: I stand corrected. The age of the young man who was raised from \$8,000 to \$42,500 has nothing to do with the case. The jump itself seems startling — no matter what the age.]

We invite readers' letters for this column. Of course we cannot answer every one, and some are condensed before publication, but thoughtful comments are welcome.

Letters should be addressed to: The Christian Science Monitor, International Edition, One Norway Street, Boston, MA 02115.

But hushed be every thought that springs from out the bitterness of things.

William Wordsworth